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The Independent.

A TYROLIAN AIR.

Like a strong reaper comes the Sun
With scythe of gold;
White for his harvest, one by one
The clouds have rolled
All night, and piled the mountain-tops
To sky with shining, fleecy crops.

Fast reaps the Sun, but loosely binds,
Breathless with heat.
Following him, come southwest winds
On flying feet,
Wearing the fleeces in their haste,
Blowing them with swift breaths to waste.

Lonely and cold, the changeless snow
Signs with its sign
Of writing, which no man can know,
A bond divine,
Holding the pillars of the sky
Close to high hills which underlie,

And their great secrets bear and hide,
Waiting the time
For which God's purposes abide,
Still and sublime,
Patient through restless centuries,
Knowing the calm eternities.

Flowers of yellow and blue and red
Kindle the ice
Like magic fires; and, dying, spread
Holy device
Of prophecy, in silent runes,
Of kings to come, in other Junes.

Down in the meadows, to and fro,
Unquestioning,
At work the simple people go,
And scorn to spring
A straightway out of Nature's heart,
Short of hurt, untouched of art,

As all the fleeces of white cloud,
Which drift and run;
The hills of snow, whose pillars crowd
The dome of Sun,
And bear on all their fields of ice
The dauntless flowers' gay device.

Watching these clouds, this sun, this snow,
Watching all day,
Watching this people come and go
Their simple way,
Without impatience, or surprise,
Fear, or question in their eyes,

Think that life begins again,
Is newly found;
Like a sweet lullaby refrain,
Blend sight and sound,
That if the young world, new and fair,
God rocked, in cradle, in the air.

H. H.

WIESBADEN, BAVARIA, June 20th, 1869.

NEWSPAPER LETTER-WRITING.

BY MARY CLEMMER AMES.

It is very much the fashion to read newspaper-letters, and quite as much the fashion to abuse them. It is doubtful if any people are aware what a weekly letter they would lose if deprived of the opportunity of doing both. This would be especially true of women who after breakfast have nothing to do but to loll in their robes and rocking-chairs, read the newspapers, and disburse their gossip. Probably this is the greatest fault of the average newspaper-letter that it is too often written to suit the tastes of this very class of women. Yet you should hear the ladies decry "Jenkins." "Oh, he is dreadful!" "He has such shocking taste!" "It's so provoking not to be able to go to a party without being described!" Mr. Jenkins don't always flatter; if he does it wouldn't be "so provoking," there is no amount of describing—if only fulsome enough—that the ladies cannot bear. It is only when Jenkins dares to suggest and criticise a little that he becomes "so dreadful" "so shocking" a being that he can no longer be endured or tolerated. Everybody denounces newspaper gossip; everybody reads it. Everybody says that personalities are impertinent; yet the column of "Personals" is among the very first that everybody looks after. The person whose writing abounds in individuals is looked at with eyes askance as an ogre, to be feared or courted as the possessor of a power which must be propitiated. While the man or woman who can most daintily, cruelly, and perfectly photograph the absurd persons of the time can command the highest recompense, and has become indispensable to the daily and weekly press of the country.

We have stated some glaring contradictions, which it will be well enough to annotate, both for the sake of journalism and for the sake of society.

How far is this demand for personal gossip peculiar to our era and country? And how far within the bounds of refined taste and pure feeling is it legitimate? It certainly is not confined to America. Read the court journals of France and England, of Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The minute details of the movements of royal personages will seem to you supremely absurd; you can find no approach to it in the American journal. "Jenkinsism," as provincially and vulgarly called, falls to the lowest sycophantic level only in the monarchical countries. In America, in the most objectionable phase, it rarely grants more than an intrusive but good-natured curiosity. But neither the curiosity nor sycophancy are peculiar to this time. They are as ancient as human nature. The best pictures which the old earth paints of her most famous children grew out of these very traits. We scarcely aware how deeply we indebted to Mary Montague, to Madame Sevigne, to Pepys and Evelyn, to Johnson's Boswell, and to all writers of the same class who have transmitted to us so many curious faces, so many familiar pictures of daily life, of customs of costume that we would fain remember, if only as illustrations of that great drama of human life in which each of us plays our little part. How the world would hoped that the masculine scribe succeeds in transforming himself so far into a machine in his profession as to write the truth in sublime indifference to the reproach, the reproof, or the defamation which may be visited upon him in punishment. But a woman, be she great or little as an artist, so long as she remains truly womanly in heart, can never be indifferent to the feelings of others, or careless of the wishes of her friends. Thus, in proportion to her conscientiousness and sense of justice is her public task most difficult. There can be no severer test of her devotion to what she believes to be the truth than this, that she often utters it at the cost of that personal approbation which, to her as a woman, must make the very sweetness of life. The poet, under cover of "poetic license," is allowed the extremest folly of utterance; the novelist, hiding behind his "characters," puts whatever diction he chooses into their mouths unchallenged; but for the letter-writer there is no shadow of refuge from the pitiless "I." In the first person must every opinion be expressed; and in her own person she must bear its extremest responsibility. One may have very positive convictions, but it does not follow that one wants to publish them once a week to thousands of strangers; one may have many inward shrinkings from everything like personal assumption, but the tenderest sinkings of the humblest heart will not save the letter-writer from seeming pugnacious and aggressive in a newspaper.

It would be a positive relief if you might occasionally be allowed to keep your opinions to yourself; but your "engagement" allows you no such felicity. If you speak at all, you must say what you honestly believe. What is your recompense? Your dear friend meets you with averted eyes and a visage filled with a sense of injury. What have you done? What have you *not* done? You have praised somebody who ought not to be praised; you have printed ideas of a most dangerous and incendiary character; you are on the highway to revolt; you are about to unsex yourself, and turn forever into a poor apology for a man; you are berated with language wherein sarcasm, prejudice, and injustice does not spare a single sting. The next dear friend, the representative of many friends, is "sorry, so sorry, that you have not taken a more decided stand"; "that you have not come out more boldly"; that you have not declared, what you never will declare, "Woman! right or wrong!" By this wing of your friends you are regarded as a mental go-between, a weak conservative. You decide to take a little respite in the atmosphere of receptions and bonnets. Even here you are not expected to remain silent; and, speaking honestly, you take the penalty. It is not believed that you are capable of making a disinterested artistic remark concerning even dress. Women who do not hesitate to stab the absent with wounding words that can never heal, denounce you as a monster of cruelty because you comment on Mrs. Pinnacle's "back hair," while the friends who have your reputation at heart bemoan over your degenerate pen. This is but a part of the retribution of the public letter-writer. It is not mentioned by way of complaint, but as a fact to be met. If, through force of condition or circumstance, as through any necessity of serving others, a woman accepts a public career, she must accept, unmurmuringly, all its conditions. Publicity, always in greater or less degree cruel to woman, offers no shelter to the woman letter-writer *as* a letter-writer. Because of this let her make no weak appeals. Let her ask no pity—no, nor charity—*because* she is a woman. Because she is a woman, hers is a higher work. It is her work to help exalt the standard of journalism, and in the midst of an arduous profession to preserve intact the dignity and sweetness of individual womanhood. No other profession is so unequivocally open to woman. She enters it unchallenged. She has nothing to do but to fill it and to honor it. In special departments of newspaper work she excels man. This fact is so universally acknowledged that all the first-class metropolitan journals have one woman or more on their editorial staffs. It has brought to Washington numbers of women letter-writers. As a class, they have yet to prove whether their presence will elevate or degrade the standard of womanhood; whether by their manner of filling it they will bring credit or discredit upon their profession. One thing is certain, they will never do the former by aping, even in public, the ways and manners of men. It should be woman's glory that in its highest form her work may be distinctive; that, whatever it may be, she can always do it best by doing it as woman. Journalism, which offers little shelter to her name, extends much to her person. Because a woman is a public correspondent it does not make it at all necessary that she as an individual should be conspicuously public—that she should run about with pencils in her mouth and pens in her ears; that she should invade the Reporters' Galleries, crowded with men; that she should go anywhere as a mere reporter where she would not be received as a lady. It is a class of women who like to do these things, who wish to make themselves personally conspicuous, who choose to do all that they do in a loud, intrusive manner, who provoke antagonism and bring reproach upon an entire class. A man who goes through the world thrusting his profession into everybody's face is disagreeable; a woman who does it is odious. A close discipline of the faculties of observation and memory render everything of the sort unnecessary. The woman who moves through the circles of the world unmistakingly distinguished by any personal eccentricity from the ladies who surround her is the only one who has the largest opportunity to study life in its most varied phases. She alone, her endowments being equal, can elevate woman's work in the newspaper to its highest standard. The one fact that she is nobody's tool, that upon no condition can her opinion be bought or sold, must give her work a moral elevation. She may err in judgment, she may make mistakes, as she surely will; but let her audience be convinced that she writes in the sincerity of her soul, in the integrity of her conscience, with as large an intellectual vision and as rich a store of experience as she can bring to their service, and they forgive her faults in her greater devotion to human interests. It is not enough if she have keen wit, acute perception, a ready utterance. She needs no less the power of comprehensive thought, a wide culture of her powers, above all, devotion to the truth. What might not a thousand such women do for the journalism of the country and, through it, for the people! One who beholds this possible ideal yet afar off, as she tremulously casts her broken bread upon the waters, receives it in return before many days in the response of far-away hearts which it fed unawares. Thus, amid unjust censure and bitter criticism, even letter-writing sometimes brings its own exceeding great and rich reward.

The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

VOLUME XXII. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1870. NUMBER 1112.

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THE NEXT STEP.

BY HON. HENRY WILSON.

I HAVE been lately in the receipt of numerous letters of inquiry suggested by the action and recommendation of the Congressional Temperance Society at its last anniversary meeting. It being impracticable to reply at length to all, I improve a hint of an Arkansas pastor, that I give my views in THE INDEPENDENT, to make a few suggestions upon the subject.

The action referred to, after expressing the belief that "the habitual use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage causes suffering, poverty, and crime; that there is safety alone in total abstinence, and that the personal pledge and co-operative effort tend to secure and maintain such principles"; and recommending simultaneous meetings on the 22d of February last past, to unite in the organization of union temperance societies "on the simple pledge of total abstinence," and to adopt "measures to have the pledge presented to every man, woman, and child over ten years of age," expressed the confidence that "there are millions of members of Christian churches, millions of children in the Sabbath and public schools, and millions of others," who would make that pledge; and also that, "if vigorous, concerted, and persistent effort were made, one-fourth, if not one-third, of the nation would in a few months be thus pledged and enrolled."

Such were the work proposed and confident hopes expressed. The action was endorsed by the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance, the New York State Temperance Society, and other associations. From the papers, letters, and other sources it has been gratifying to learn that the 22d ultimo. was observed in many localities with a good degree of interest. In Chicago and Philadelphia large and enthusiastic meetings were holden; and there, as in other places, measures were adopted for future efforts. The observance was not, however, universal, and it was very far from being general; indicating two facts—that, while there is still vitality in the temperance movement, and many are anxious to aid it, the great body of the American people are either hostile or indifferent. This state of things reveals the pertinence of the solicitude manifested in the letters received and justifies every friend of temperance in inquiring whether anything further can be done; and, if so, what methods give the fairest promise of success. These inquiries admit of intelligent answers only in the light of the following facts:

For fifty years this cause has been kept in a greater or less degree before the public mind. In its advocacy there has been expended a large amount of thought and feeling, time and effort. Piety, philanthropy, and patriotism have, singly and combined, urged their pleas, reason and conscience have sounded their notes of warning, while the exhaustless ingenuity of the friends of temperance has devised other means—sociality and song, eloquence and literary entertainments—to reach the popular ear and heart.

Nor have these various and persistent modes of effort been without large results. Great numbers have been rescued from the thralldom of intemperance, and greater numbers still have been prevented from falling into its snare. A marked change has taken place in public sentiment and in the usages of society. The fact that the President of the United States and his cabinet felt justified in banishing the wine-cup from the festivities of New Year, and the prohibition, by common consent, of the sale of intoxicating drinks in the National Capitol, is a grateful tribute to the dignity of the cause and an encouragement for future effort.

Another fact. By common consent, however, temperance—at least, the temperance cause—has lost its former position as a matter of popular interest. As a general rule (there are exceptions rendering the rule more apparent) temperance speakers and meetings are rather matters of history. However accounted for, it seems to be the generally admitted fact that, unless there are some special attractions, they do not *draw*. Indeed, it would seem as if the people felt that the work had been accomplished, the battle had been fought and the victory won, and that the nation was resting on its laurels.

And yet the work is not accomplished, and the victory is very far from being won. The evil still rages, and the foe is still destroying its thousands and scores of thousands every year, and millions upon millions, till figures fail to convey any adequate conception, are squandered upon this accursed love of strong drink. There is to-day a larger army under its control than went to the war, while those mourning over the vassalage and fall of loved ones exceed in numbers and in the bitterness of their woe the millions who were made childless and widows by the casualties of that fierce and sanguinary strife. And the terrible disease, like a cancer, is eating into the very vitals of the nation, destroying the mental and moral as well as the physical fiber of the people. The liquor interest controls the cities and largely influences state legislation and the local politics of the country. And all this has come to pass notwithstanding the temperance efforts of half a century, the preaching of the sanctuary, the presence and power of the Christian church.

And now in the presence of these facts the Congressional Temperance Society asks the people to shake off this apathy, and buckle on the old-fashioned armor with which such execution was wrought thirty years ago, expressing the belief that proper and persistent efforts would secure the enrollment of "one-fourth," perhaps "one-third," of the American people on the pledge of total abstinence. Can it be done? If so, *how?* In my judgment, there is but one way in which this great result can be reached. THE CHURCH MUST TAKE UP THE MATTER. It must become one of the living issues of the moral warfare in which it is engaged. In no spirit of antagonism, but of hearty co-operation with temperance societies, it must welcome their aid, and supplement with its own what they fail to render. Lending numbers and work, the prestige of individual worth and social influence and the sacredness of a profession which makes temperance a religious duty, they will cause the powers of the world to come to add their weight to the claims of this. Instead of standing idly by, as if the temperance cause was the specialty of temperance men and temperance societies, professing Christians, whether belonging to the ministry or to the membership of the church, should become, if not leaders, active helpers, ever and everywhere ready to do their part. Instead of repeating their guilty silence and complicity of a former day, in the presence of the dominating slave power, by bowing before the demon Rum and his leagued cohorts, installed though they may be in cushioned pews and having names near the head of parish tax-lists, they should stand up boldly for humanity and right. Let every pastor in the land be a preacher of temperance, every pulpit a temperance platform, and every church a temperance society in itself, or a living auxiliary to some other, and the confidence expressed in the recommendation will not have been misplaced, and more than the "one-fourth" or "one-third" will be secured. But not otherwise.

But how is this temperance revival in and through the church to be secured? Not by *saying* it should be, or by dilating on its results. There is to be no spontaneous and simultaneous uprising, as when Sumter's gun startled and aroused the nation. The ordinary means of moral influence in churches and congregations, and between pastor and people, must do the work. Individual thought and conviction must become the subject of social consideration, and the themes of pulpit discourse the topics of the prayer and conference meeting. Let city pastors discuss it in their "Monday meetings," and country ministers in their less frequent rural convocations. Let the practical sagacity and wise strategy of political be applied to a temperance campaign; and soon the right thought born of one mind shall be adopted by many, and the wise plan matured by one circle shall be accepted by others. The fervor in one heart shall be communicated to other hearts, till, it may be, the whole land shall be aglow, and the confidence expressed by the senators at Washington shall be more than justified by the glorious results in all the churches, congregations, and communities of the nation. Who will take the next step?

Who will take the initiative in a movement whose immediate and practical objective point shall be to bring this matter to the notice of every pastor and church in the land? By correspondence, circulars, and documents, through some volunteer agency, originating most properly among the pastors of some leading city—the "City of Churches," the commercial metropolis, or that city the memory of whose good deeds to the passing troops is still fragrant in every soldier's heart and that of every soldier's friend—should this great work be undertaken and carried forward. Is it not an object worthy of even so distinguished a leadership? Is not the moment opportune? Political reconstruction is substantially complete; the moral must now occupy our hearts and hands; and what more legitimate portion of that work can be taken in hand than the temperance reform? Is not the "whisky question" the next in order? For three denominations the time is specially opportune. It is the year of special rejoicing and special giving for the Presbyterians over their reunited church, of the Jubilee Convention of the Congregationalists as they celebrate their two hundred and fiftieth anniversary, and the Centenary of the Universalists. Let them surely remember the Temperance Cause.

THE MORAL SITUATION.

BY REV. WILLIAM T. CLARKE.

THE moral situation of our country today is probably better than ever before. The cancer that so long preyed upon her vitals and threatened her life has been removed; and, while the wounded part is slowly healing, the entire system is gaining wholesome strength and vigor. Our prosperity rests on a firmer basis, our enterprise is safer, our industrial and commercial activity is steadier, though slower, and our general affairs are in a more hopeful condition than in the fever heats that preceded the war or during the delirium that followed. Reconstruction is virtually an accomplished fact, and the admission of a colored man to the Senate of the nation is a sign of the mighty revolution that has been accomplished in our political and moral condition within a single decade. There is probably more intelligence, culture, charity, and good-will than ever before; the public sentiment in favor of education and philanthropy has gained strength; the moral forces of civilization, in schools, churches, literature, charities, scientific and philanthropic associations, are steadily increasing. Probably a greater number of people are moved by good impulses, guided by correct ideas, searching for truth, and living in noble, Christian way than at any former period of our history. Indeed, there is so much that is good and grand all about us, it is not strange there are those who, dazzled with the splendor of present achievements and sated with hopeful auguries of the future, fancy that henceforth things will go right of themselves, and that they have nothing to do but to watch the progress of an improving world.

Rejoicing is always healthful and helpful when it ennerves and inspires. It is well to go back in thought now and then to acquire moral impetus for progressive endeavor, as the gymnast goes back a few steps to gain momentum for a longer forward leap. For the point already gained is merely a way station, not the goal. However much there is in the condition of the country to fill us with rejoicing, however much has been accomplished for humanity and civilization, we are not justified in putting off our armor in the face of unvanquished enemies, and encamping in apathetic indolence in the midst of moral perils. There is no danger like thinking there is no danger; and no surer way of losing what we have than by neglecting to get more. The victory which is not followed up often proves worse than defeat, if it does not lead to defeat.

The bright colors on the canvas make the dark shades more conspicuous by contrast. Iniquity shows by the side of goodness like soot in the snow. Southern society is in a transition from the old to the new order, for which most of the people are unprepared and from which they reluct; and disorder, vice, and violence are inevitable results. Great numbers of them have sullenly submitted to "the situation," to which they are unreconciled and chafe under its restrictions. In many places Union men are barely tolerated, while Northerners are regarded with an enmity which breaks into abuse upon the least occasion. Many a teacher, supported in part if not entirely by Northern charity, has been warned, or starved, or driven away. More than two million whites cannot read or write, and thousands of white children are kept away from schools because colored children are allowed to attend. Mr. Peabody's magnificent educational fund is about as adequate to meet the educational wants of the Southern States as a garden engine to water the Great Desert. So many freedmen have been cheated out of their wages that not a few refuse to work, and give themselves up to idleness and its degrading accompaniments. The prejudice of race has led to injustice on one side and suspicion on the other; and, finding no protection in the courts, many freedmen are tempted to take the law into their own hands. Unthrift, destitution, and wickedness prevail to an alarming extent, while a set of demagogues seize on every occasion to inflame the bad passions of the people and increase the demoralization. The dove can find as yet but few places dry enough to light upon between the Potomac and the Rio Grande, and scarcely a green leaf between Washington and Little Rock. The work of reconstruction already accomplished is but child's play in comparison with the greater work of reconciliation, education, and Christianization which waits to be done.

The moral situation at the North is very different, but still very unsatisfactory. The mighty necessities and attractions which bound our people so compactly together and held them to the high level of a moral purpose and idea for half a dozen years have slackened their force and urgency; and, the great issue having been decided, all lesser ones seem of small account. Most of our people are absorbed in private affairs, too little interested in public morals and the problems of the age, so long as peace continues and the times are good. The reaction of the war on the taste, habits, ambitions, and morals of our people has proved damaging. The old order of things has been broken up. The leaders of other days have been left behind, if not forgotten. Classes are dissolved. Ideas and usages which had become familiar are thrown aside. New men, new customs, new notions are in the ascendant. The low have been lifted up. Followers have become leaders. Beggars of yesterday are millionaires to-day, and set the fashion for whoever is foolish enough to follow their lead. To get money, and to spend it in luxury, display, and dissipation, are the ruling passions of the day. Such an intense and insane rush and struggle for wealth, such ruinous extravagance of expenditure, such a delirium for the fluttering fripperies of fashion, this country has never witnessed before. And, alas! not only taste, refinement, purity, and piety have suffered unspeakable detriment and diminution, but even honesty—the only firm basis of commercial prosperity, the only sure support of social order, the essential condition of individual and national well-being—has given way before the steady sapping and mining of immoral customs and the fatal strain of a false ambition. Speculation—the popular name for gambling on the street and at the boards—is trenching on the lines of legitimate business and eating out the heart of honorable enterprise. Frauds and villainies deserving the severest punishment are perpetrated almost openly and confessed without shame. Scarcely an article of food but is nauseous with adulterations. Coffee is made of stale ship-bread and oil-nuts, milk is thick with disease, and wine is a compound of drugs and damnation.

Our streets and public places are full of intemperance; and not only do young men and old fall before it by the hundred, but even boys and women wear its fire-flush on their cheeks, and reel and totter under its influence on the sidewalk. Gambling is a business, carried on less publicly but scarcely less extensively than many honorable avocations; and the gamblers include every class, from the boy of fifteen to the *roué* of sixty. Indeed, every vice on the black catalogue of transgression has more than doubled in volume and in victims within a dozen years; and our young men, the pride and hope of the nation, fall before these subtle destroyers faster than they fell during Southern campaigns. Marriages are diminishing. Homes are breaking up. Amusements are vitiated with vulgarity. Echoes of profanity fill the air. The streets are mined with pitfalls of vice, and crimes are so frequent that they have ceased to shock or even to startle us; indeed, we expect an account of a wholesale robbery, divorce case, and murder as spice for our breakfast. Many of our judges seem to imagine that it is their business to protect criminals from justice, and persecute prosecutors and punish witnesses until they are afraid to testify in court. Many of our cities are at the mercy of banditti who plunder by ordinance and pick pockets by tax. The lobby is the most powerful branch of the legislature, and almost any measure can be moneyed into law. Half the revenue officers are suspected of peculation, and it is estimated that a single interest defrauded the Government out of half a million dollars last year. The governor of the leading state in the Union was unquestionably elected by fraudulent votes, and the "repeaters" drop through the rents in our rotten courts like canary-seed through a coal-sieve.

Nor are these evils confined to the cities. Indeed, three-fourths of the vice in our cities is imported—much of it from abroad, but a great deal of it from the country. Most of the financial adventurers who have turned our cities into bear-gardens for the exhibition of their prowess, and use the courts now as ambush and now as arsenal, were country-born. Too many country boys are allowed to grow up without restraint, fed on gossip and vulgarity, trained in idleness and indulgence, and permitted to spend the money other hands have earned and saved. They contract bad habits, acquire a taste for vices, and, having exhausted the resources of sin in their native village, emigrate to the city, that they may have their fill of pleasure and wickedness. Very few of the young men who come to this city are enrolled in the ranks of the Christian or any other respectable association. Most of them swell the numbers of the vicious and criminal classes, and, after drifting about for a dozen years, die of dissipation and despair. A dozen years have witnessed a marked deterioration of character and increase of rowdyism and vice in most country communities. Emigration has skimmed off the cream of New England society, and, according to Dr. Allen, left a blue-and thin residuum. But, though the increase of American population has largely fallen off, it is hard to believe, with this statistical Jeremiah, that the American race is dying out.

The moral situation is not calculated to soothe the indolent and put the apathetic to sleep; its evils can hardly be overstated, and they work more ruin than we can calculate, and taint the atmosphere with impurity, while their poisonous malaria affects every influence that operates on mind and heart. What has already been done for humanity and justice is but the beginning of the vaster work of social reform and moral amelioration that remains to be done. The Fifteenth Amendment will be a dead letter on our statute-books if it is not immediately followed by a score of amendments in the customs, dispositions, and life of our people. In vain do we decree Democracy until we eradicate Caste from our customs and conscience. All we have gained for liberty and truth is imperiled by the widespread and chemistries of corruption and demoralization which is the vanguard of death. And society appears with a hundred tongues, with an urgency that cannot be evaded or put off, to every child of the republic and friend of the race to forget all minor claims and drop all lesser interests, and drown all dogmatic and sectarian dissonance in checking the rising ruin and pledging the future of America to justice, humanity, and virtue.

GIFTED FOR GIVING.

"Freely ye have received; freely give."

BY WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH.

Be true, oh, Poet, to your gift divine!
And let your heart go throbbing in your line,
Till it grows vital with the life that burns
In joy and grief, in faith and doubt, by turns,
And full, complete expression gives to these
In the clear ringing of its cadences!

Pour your Soul's passion through the tide of Song,
Nor ask the plaudits of the changeful throng;
Sing as the bird sings, when the morning beam
With gentlest touch awakes it from its dream,
And life and light, their motion and their glow,
Gush through the song, with flow and overflow;
Sing as the stream sings, winding through the maze
Of woods and meadows, with no thought of praise,
Its murmurous music, or in storm or calm,
Blending its low, sweet notes with Nature's psalm;
Sing as the wind sings, when the forest-trees
Are vocal with its mystic melodies,
And every leaf lifts up its tiny harp
To answer back in tones distinct and sharp.

Though purblind men, the devotees of Greed,
To song or singer give but little heed,
And the deaf multitudes refuse to turn
From Mammon's shrines divine lore to learn,
The Angels, in their starry homes, shall know
How true a spirit walks the earth below,
And, pausing in their songs to list your lyre,
Shall whisper through the spaces, "COME UP HIGHER!"

FROM PARIS TO ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Feb. 19th, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

MY brother and myself have joined an excursion, under the guidance of Mr. Cook, to Egypt and the Holy Land. I propose from different stages of our pilgrimage to send a few notes to THE INDEPENDENT, whose readers will kindly make indulgence for the imperfections arising from the hurry of travel. A party of twenty preceded us by three weeks, for a voyage up the Nile. Our company of twenty-five expect to join the advanced guard at Cairo and to proceed to Jerusalem. America is well represented in our caravan. We have a professor of chemistry from Cleveland, Ohio; a clergyman from the North; another from the South, with his brother, a Confederate officer; and a Captain and Mrs. Brown, from New York. We have several ladies in the company, whose pleasant conversation and musical powers greatly add to our enjoyment. All anxiety as to passports, hotel and steamboat arrangements, dragomans, tents, etc., is taken away by Mr. Cook, who is responsible for all this, and at the low cost of £120 is to take us a three months' tour, including Egypt, Palestine, Damascus, Constantinople, and Athens. My brother and myself, preceding the rest, left Paris on Monday, February 7th, and slept at Chambery, the ancient capital of the Dukes of Savoy. Next day we took the railway which crosses Mt. Cenis. It was undertaken by an English company, at a great loss, as events have turned out. The railroad runs beside the carriage-road, up ravines, skirting precipices in zig-zags to and fro, with curves which test the courage of the bravest. Some of the inclines are at a grade of one in twelve. There is a center-rail, nipped by horizontal wheels in the engine. A brake-power can be thus applied which, they say, can bring up the train immediately. The line is single, and the carriages very narrow. There is room only for two rows of passengers sitting lengthwise. In many places there is an iron circular roof over the railway, to protect it from the snow; and here and there the road is carried under a solid stone archway, to save it from avalanches. It was a most exciting journey, as we turned to right and to left, rising yet higher and higher, till we were six thousand feet above the sea-level, ice and snow alone meeting our view. To avoid descending in the dark, and so seeing nothing, we left the cars at the summit, and slept at a large, rambling, but welcome hotel or refuge. At night we strolled out in the moonlight. Snow summits looked down on us. A deep gulf was beneath us, up which the clouds were curling. The silence and solitude were awful; but the cold was intense, and we were glad to regain our well-warmed room. A blazing fire and double windows did not prevent our breath freezing on the panes. Eighty people slept here recently, detained by the blocking up of the road by snow. *Wednesday morning* we walked down to Susa—six hours on snow, which in some places was twelve feet thick on the carriage-road; and the railway, with its iron

The Independent.

THE MONITOR.

BY J. H. POWELL.

AMID the deafening din of earth,
The still small voice I hear:
"All mortal plans are little worth,
Unless God's Hand is clear."

The world may war and win to-day,
To-morrow boast and wail;
The granite walls of wealth give way
When social wrecks prevail.

"Be ever true," I heard the Voice
Say to my saddened soul;
"For Worth should be thy spirit's choice
Beyond wealth's wizard whole."

I mused, as one in dreamy mood,
On what the Voice did say;
And unto God the Great and Good
For guidance I did pray:

"Be Thou my staff in this and all
The ways my feet must tread;
Without Thy certain Hand I fall,
By Thee I would be led."

I mingled in the human crowd,
All eager for earth's treasures.
Few thought of Right, and all were loud
For Fashion's foolish pleasures.

I heard the Monitor again:
"Earth's follies last not long;
He is the truest among men
Who walks through evil strong."

I marveled that *I* only heard
The wise words of the Voice,
Sweet as the notes of some rare bird,
Bidding my soul rejoice.

"The inward Monitor is near
To whisper warnings kind
Into the saddest sinner's ear
Walking Life's valley blind."

I heard with joy, and blessed the Power
That orders all things well.
"All souls have God's love for a dower,
And in that love may dwell."

"But, blind and deaf to heavenly things,
Alas! we work for ill,
Impelled by wild Ambition's springs
Up Life's steep, rutted hill."

I looked around, and saw a field
Afood with human gore.
"O, God! hast Thou withheld Thy shield?"
I cried, with spirit sore.

Then sweetly said the guardian Voice:
"Man's folly brings him woe.
God ne'er deserts him, though his choice
Bring fights and fields below.

"Experience is man's rich reward:
While clay doth clog his feet:
Through sloughs and fights we reach the Lord,
In Heaven's golden street."

"Good; but I prithee tell me more:
The ways of Life I see
Crooked and lost on sea and shore,
Perplexing all to me."

"True; and in this God's will shows wise.
Sight, like the body, grows;
Good often lies in Ill's disguise,
Night comes at day's quick close.

"Man's finite soul obeys a law,
By reaching out its hands
To grasp at every feeble straw
Washed on Life's gleaming sands."

"THE POLITICAL VALUE OF RELIGION."

BY REV. SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D.D.

JUDGE HAGANS, of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, in his recent deliverance on the school question says: "It is the *political* value of religion" "which the state proposes to secure for its varied purposes, and *that only*." Dr. Seelye, in an article in the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, while affirming the "connection of the state with religion, and the duty of the state to maintain its religion," replies to "the objection that this might sanction any extent of persecution" by saying: "Religion is not, in any proper sense, an *end* of the state"—an end to be sought by the state. Dr. Seelye views it only as a *means* to an end, so far as the state has anything to do with it. It has this character on account of "the proper and necessary connection of religion with the state" in securing the temporal ends and objects of state life. And even "in this connection religion is ever the servant, never the sovereign." A very clear-headed correspondent, who in a private letter has favored us with his views on the school question, suggests that the "state cannot exercise its proper function without borrowing something from its neighbor—religion"; and he hence inquires whether "we can exist as a nation if the theory of absolute *toleration* is carried out to its ultimate results and fullest extent."

The ground here taken is that religion is a *practical necessity* to the state; and hence the state may incorporate it into its own organic being, and make it an integral part of the law of the land, not on account of what religion is in itself considered as a spiritual system looking mainly to the interests of another life, but on account of what the state can do with it in promoting the civilization, improvement, and good earthly order of the body politic. The state may legally use it as a *means* to this end; or, in the language of Dr. Seelye, as a "servant"; or, as Judge Hagans says, for the sake of its "political value." Those who adopt this view apply it to the *Christian* religion. Whether they would extend the same logic to *all* the religions of the world is another question. The view in this application is certainly entitled to grave consideration. In respect to it we submit three remarks:

1. The view places Christianity, so far as the state is concerned with its maintenance and administration, solely upon the ground of *temporal utility*, without any reference to the question of its *actual* truth as professedly a divine system, or its relations to the spiritual duties and immortal interests of men. It falls into the general category of tariff laws, currency laws, laws of debt and credit, laws for internal improvement, patent laws, laws for the regulation of commerce, and, indeed, all laws which the Government may deem "necessary and proper" for the material and social prosperity of the people. The state uses it as a state power, as a piece of machinery in running the system, just as it would employ any *other* power for its own ends. The end is not in the thing used, not in the duties which men owe to God, not even in God himself; but wholly in the state. The state is not required to have any conscience toward God in the matter, since its use of religion is confined to it simply as a *means* to an end, which end is no part of religion itself.

This, as it strikes us, is placing the administration of Christianity upon a very *low* basis—one, indeed, so low that it may well be doubted whether it is best for the state to try the thing at all. Christ and his apostles never preached the Gospel upon any such theory. They scarcely thought of religion as the mere "servant" of civil government, while they did think of it as God's supernatural interposition for the salvation of individual sinners. They did not concern themselves with its relations to Cæsar so much as with its relations to God and lost men. What the state should gain or lose by it was not their question. Their grand idea was *salvation*, and not state utility.

We do not believe that the true power of the Gospel can ever be exerted over men on the basis of this utilitarian theory. Let the state be perfectly candid, and preach its own philosophy. Let it proclaim far and wide that it maintains Christianity not because it is true, not on account of any claims which God has upon human hearts, not to fit men for heaven; but simply for its own temporal uses, as a mere *means* to the present ends of state life. This is the theory invented for the state; and, if it be a good one, then it may as well be on the lips of the state as on the pages of the *Bibliotheca Sacra*. Who believes that the state, upon this theory, can do anything but perpetrate an enormous mockery, provided that it will be sufficiently candid to explain its own ground? No man was ever made religious on the theory of state utility, and no man ever will be. No man ever worshiped God because it was good for the state that he should do so. No man ever made a prayer to God as the means of turning himself into a good citizen. The *motive* supplied by this theory is wholly inadequate to the result proposed. It is too low a motive to gain the end. The theory can work successfully only by acting the part of a *hypocrite*—pretending one thing, yet really seeking another. The administration of Christianity for the sake of its "political value" never did and never can administer its real power. The idea in this connection is as cold as an iceberg. It looks more like a *sham* than anything else.

2. The view which licenses the state to administer and use Christianity as a *means* to state ends practically involves all the perils to religious liberty which lie in the theory that makes the state the absolute *vicegerent* of God. The distinction between the two positions may be very nicely worked out in the brain of a mere theorist; yet in both the state allies itself with religion, defines its *own* religion, places its authoritative seal upon it, and wields its power in relation to it. What it will do in the way of specific measures—whether it will simply *teach* the religion which it adopts as the means to a temporal end, or go further, and enforce it by pains and penalties; how far it will tolerate other religions; to what extent it will tax the people for the support of its own religion; what disabilities, if any, it will impose on dissenters and infidels—these and the like questions will be answered according to the bigotry or liberality that may happen to characterize the enactment and administration of civil law. Let it be observed that the religion that is to be used on account of its "political value" must have some means or methods of being preserved as a state instrumentality; and of these the state is to be the judge. The state first decides that Christianity, in distinction from Mormonism or Mohammedanism, is good for state purposes; then it decides what form or forms thereof are to be thus used; and at last it comes to the ways and means of maintaining this Christianity on the ground of its "political value," with no limitation imposed by the theory in question upon the exercise of its powers. The whole thing from beginning to end becomes a matter for the authoritative determination of civil law.

That man has read history to little purpose who has not discovered that all such deposits of power with the state, whether as a means or otherwise, are exceedingly dangerous to the liberties of the people. Her voice is loud and long in proclaiming that it is not safe to trust civil government with any such power. We would not do so for one moment unless we could have a guaranty that it should be officered by archangels. As between the perils of anarchy without any state religion and the perils of despotism with it, we are frank in saying to our esteemed correspondent, referred to in the outset of this article, that we greatly prefer to take the former. Despotism has done vastly more mischief in this world than anarchy. A very large part of the oppressions which have cursed mankind may be traced directly or indirectly to the administration of religion by state authority. Their justification has been either state necessity or church necessity, or both put together. Even Christianity has not been able to enter into this alliance without receiving damage and without doing damage. Many pages of its history are reddened with the blood of martyrs slain in order to do God service.

We hence believe that the fathers who framed our national government were eminently wise men in making all state theologies, all state religions, all organic connections between religion and the state, on any theory or for any purpose, and hence all disabilities, proscriptions, or persecutions on religious grounds, constitutionally impossible. They put the doctrine of "absolute toleration" and non-interference with religion in the fundamental law of the land; and there let it remain to the end of time. It is this doctrine for which the country is not a little indebted to the mind of Thomas Jefferson (the truth of history may as well be spoken) that has made these United States a land of religious liberty to all the people, as well as an asylum for the oppressed fugitives from other nations. Those who would remodel the Constitution of the United States, and make it give to Christianity an "authoritative sanction in our organic law"—which is one of the propositions announced by the recent Pittsburg Convention—are, in our judgment, sadly mistaken in the end they seek, alike in regard to the true interests of Christianity and the true interests of the people. We much prefer the doctrine of the supreme court of Ohio, when it said that "neither Christianity nor any other system of religion is a part of the law of this state." We believe in Christianity as divinely given, and authoritatively binding upon each *individual* conscience, judging for itself upon its responsibility to God; but we do not believe in a state church or a state religion, embodied and made authoritative in the form of statute or constitutional law. There are no consequences attaching themselves to this proposition which we would not sooner accept than abandon the proposition itself.

3. The history of Christianity proves that its "political value" to the state is greatest when it has least organic connection with the patronage and control of civil government, and depends most for its maintenance upon the *voluntary* efforts of its friends, unregulated except by the law of Christ. Its brightest pages are just the ones written when this has been the state of the facts; and its darkest pages are just the ones written when the reverse has been the fact. We had supposed that most Protestants, at least, had long since made this discovery. What the state really wants for its own good is the elevating and purifying power of Christianity felt in the hearts of the people—not the form, not the pompous ceremonial, but the substance or genuine power realized in the popular heart; and all history proves that in reference to this end the state can do nothing so wise for itself as *simply to do nothing*, and leave the propagation of Christianity to other and more appropriate agencies. It will *receive* more by *inaction* on its part than by any other method. It has always proved itself to be a poor preacher of the Gospel, and quite often a worse theologian. In the holy art of teaching religion and impressing the hearts of men with its moral power the state is notoriously a bungler. This is a kind of business that does not lie in its line. The Bible speaks of Christians as the visible kingdom of God, as thepillar and ground of the truth, as the habitation of God through the Spirit; but uses no such language in regard to the state when referring to Christianity. Christ gave the preaching and propagating commission to his disciples, and not to the state. He never said a word to imply that he wanted the state to interpose its arm and turn propagandist of his religion. He gave this work to his friends; and the general fact of history is that they can do it better without the help of the state than they can with it.

Granting, then, as we cheerfully do, the great "political value" of Christianity to the state, we have just this one word of advice to give to the state: *Leave the agency of administration with the spiritual friends of Christ, simply protecting them as citizens just as you would any other citizens; let them build their own churches, support and choose their own ministers, and direct their spiritual affairs according to their own choice; let them organize as many schools as they choose, and pay the bills thereof; in short, leave the whole matter of managing the spiritual agencies of Christianity to their hands, and then the community will receive the largest quantum of moral power, and the state will receive the largest quantum of "political value," which it is possible to realize in this imperfect world.* Elevate and sanctify the people by a wide diffusion of the power of Christianity, and there will be no trouble about the state. Such a people will choose good rulers—men whose *personal* character is a sufficient guaranty that they will rule in righteousness.

We close this article, already too long, with two aphorisms. First. Christianity needs no service at the hands of the state, except that of "absolute toleration" for all religion, and generally can receive none except to its own damage. Secondly. The state can in no way so well secure the true benefits of Christianity as by leaving its maintenance and administration entirely to the *voluntary* principle.

ELIZABETH.

BY S. H. BROWNE.

ALL is over
In the hushed and silent room!
Azrael never came so gently—
Free from terrors, void of gloom—
While the flutter of his pinions
Scatters violet perfume
Around this bed of death;
O sweet Elizabeth!

Drape the chamber
All in purest angel white!
Bring no sad, sepulchral token
Hither to afflict our sight!
Open to the sunset splendors,
Throw the softened golden light
Upon this bed of death;
O young Elizabeth!

Let the blossoms,
Flowers of garden, wood, and glade,
Favorites she has loved and cherished,
Freely all around be laid,
Till their sweetly mingling fragrance
Hath a cloud of incense made
About this bed of death;
O fair Elizabeth!

Now the sunset
Fades and darkens into night!
But the quick returning morrow
Brings again the dawning bright.
Is it thus from Death's deep shadow
Springs the heavenly morning light?
Such is our joyful faith;
O loved Elizabeth!

THE PICTURE GALLERY AT DRESDEN.

BY JAMES LEONARD CORNING.

AT length the dream of long-deferred hope was realized, and on a rainy day last autumn I found myself within the walls of this wonderful temple of art, crowded, indeed, with the creations of the world's great masters, but whose peculiar allurement had to me always centered in a single picture. I seemed to be standing underneath an orchard tree, whose boughs were bending to the earth with fruit, and imagination wandered back through the centuries in quest of the humble germ in which all this bewildering wealth of beauty had its beginning. If one could find the first picture which led this long and brilliant procession down the path of the centuries! But no one could point it out, and so conjecture had free license. Searching, as I have been for a good while, into the archives of this gallery, a goodly number of pictures has grouped together, any one of which may be supposed with reasonable probability to have been the seed of all this vast outcome. Morally certain is it that the first picture of the Dresden Gallery was no very great affair, and possessed no merit which could justify its possessor in planting it for such a fruitage as we have here. It is vain, however, to speculate upon this question; for, were it possible to identify this precious historic relic, I do not doubt that some place of peculiar honor would be given to it upon the walls. And so let it share the fate of all other seeds, and consent that its individuality be lost in the glory of the harvest.

As it is possible that I may have a good deal to say to the readers of THE INDEPENDENT about the Dresden Gallery and its contents, I may as well make an orderly beginning, and endeavor with the lights which I find accessible in its literature to trace its progress from the earliest period of its recorded history.

In the sixteenth century there was no collection of pictures in Germany which either claimed or deserved the name of a "gallery." Many of the electors and dukes had an apartment in their palaces which they modestly called a "*kunstkammer*," or an art-chamber; and there is many an American gentleman whose parlor contains more paintings than any one of these palatial chambers of the olden time. In fact, the "kunstkammer" of electoral days was generally not only a receptacle of pictures, but of sculpture; and, besides, this was a sort of curiosity-shop for the preservation of jewels and all sorts of royal trinkets, such as are found to-day in great quantities in the famous "Green Vaults" in Dresden, which, if it is not irreverent, I would liken to a vast baby-house of Saxon kings and queens.

Fortunate was it for the fate of art in Germany that there was such a man in the sixteenth century as Lucas Cranach. He was a man who, in addition to a genius remarkable for his time and nation, possessed qualities which made him a favorite with princes. Duke George of Saxony became his patron, and to this prince (surnamed "the Bearded") belongs the fame of having laid the foundation of the present magnificent collection known as the Dresden Gallery. In the old portion of the palace which is the present residence of the Saxon king the Elector Augustus the First set apart an art-chamber about the year 1560, composed of all the pictures then at hand, and comprising a large number of the works of Lucas Cranach, Albert Dürer, and other old German artists, which are found on the gallery walls to-day. And so, while musing in the "old German room" before the quaint and sometimes grotesque conceptions of these fathers of German art, I have fancied that I could see the nest-egg of all this world-renowned and multitudinous progeny. There were, however, in this germinal collection a number of excellent Italian pictures; and this fact is a somewhat perplexing one, and makes a genealogical research of the gallery somewhat like an exploration after the source of the Nile. Two famous landscapes by Claude Lorraine and the far-famed "Venus" of Titian date back to a very early period. In the latter part of the seventeenth century, Frederick Augustus the Second, popularly known as "Augustus the Strong," succeeded to the Saxon government, and was afterward likewise crowned King of Poland. They tell a story concerning his muscular eminence that he once broke a horseshoe in two with his fingers. However this may be, it is very clear from his history that he rated the glory of nations for something besides their superiority in physical force. In 1723 this powerful potentate caused a large collection of pictures to be made from the various palaces of the Saxon princes, and from the churches and chapels in his realm, with the definite design of forming a public gallery, which should be the distinguishing glory of his administration and the treasure of posterity. How zealous this great royal patron of art was in his labor, and how efficacious was his example upon his successor, may be inferred from the fact that in the year 1742, according to the figures of an inventory then made, the number of paintings in the gallery was nearly two thousand. The golden age of the gallery is included in the reigns of Augustus II. and Augustus III., but particularly that of the latter, covering a period of thirty years between 1733 and 1763. Augustus III. was perhaps not more an enthusiast in art than his predecessor; but his administration was characterized by some happy coincidences which greatly facilitated the growth of the gallery. Three things are requisite to the formation of a fine collection of pictures: first, enthusiasm; second, money; third, taste. All these were represented in the court of Augustus III. The king had enthusiasm; his minister, the Count Henry von Brühl, had almost fabulous wealth; and Charles Henry von Heinecken, Brühl's private secretary, had a rare taste in all art matters. Sums of money which at that period seemed perfectly enormous were expended in enriching the collection, which had already become the chief pride of kings and the boasted treasure of a then wealthy and powerful kingdom. The most important contribution to the gallery during this or any like period of its history was the purchase of what was known as the "Modena Collection," consisting of one hundred paintings from the gallery of the Duke of Modena, which he consented to part with for a sum about equal to three hundred thousand dollars, in order to get relief from a temporary financial embarrassment. This collection contains the finest masterpieces of Correggio, Titian, and Paul Veronese, and were it put into the market to-day would probably realize ten and perhaps twenty times its cost. I will venture to say that there never was more of the Jew and the Yankee combined in the purchase of a pair of thoroughbreds than was brought into requisition in this famous bargain. The artist Rossi, who was entrusted with the selection of the pictures, was obliged to perform his mission incognito; and it was only after much small diplomacy, and I fancy not a little mercantile trickery, that the precious inventory on the 6th of July, 1746, was packed up and started from Venice to Dresden. The famous Madonna of Holbein was purchased three years earlier, and the world-renowned "Sistine Madonna" of Raphael seven years later—the former for about four thousand and the latter for about forty thousand dollars. These contributions which are the great treasures of the gallery, were enough to give distinction to the reign of any king. But to the zeal of Augustus III. are also mainly due the works of the schools of Holland and Netherlands, which numerically comprise nearly half the entire collection. Of these, and likewise of the other schools represented in this magnificent collection, I shall speak more in detail in future letters. Among the distinguished names associated with the growth of the gallery that of Raphael Mengs stands prominent. This noble artist was an active agent in the purchase of many fine pictures in Italy, under the direction of the king and Count Brühl.

The largest promiscuous purchase—including works of the Italian, Dutch, and other schools of great merit (among others, masterpieces of Van Dyck and Rubens)—consisted of sixty-nine pictures from the Gallery of Prague, at a cost of about fifty thousand dollars. The present King John has inherited the art enthusiasm of his fathers, besides having gained no mean place in literature; and many excellent pictures have been added to the gallery by direct gift or through the influence which he commands.

The fine building in which this remarkable collection is deposited is nearly perfect in all its appointments, having only been completed in 1854. It constitutes one side of a great quadrangle of architecture, all devoted to some branch of art and science or to the preservation of the relics of antiquity. The vast treasures of art which it contains have already survived many perils. In the siege of Dresden, during the Seven Years' War, a bomb-shell and several cannon-balls entered the old gallery; but, fortunately, only a few pictures, and these of minor value, were injured. In October, 1788, one stormy night, a number of pictures were stolen, including the immortal "Magdalene" of Correggio. By a singular good fortune this rare treasure of art was found in a hay-loft; and the thief, who made a specialty of plundering sacred places, was arrested. In the burning of the magnificent Court Theater of Dresden, last summer, the gallery was in great peril, as the buildings stood but a stone's throw apart. A change of the wind would probably have left most of its treasures a heap of ashes, although prompt arrangements were made for the removal of the most valuable, especially the "Madonna San Sisto."

In everything but its art wealth the little Kingdom of Saxony is diminishing, and the prophets of political destinies are already picturing its national extinction and absorption into the great Prussian Empire. Whatever be the fate which is waiting for it, the names of its kings and princes shall go down immortal to posterity, blended with the history of art in inseparable union, and the grateful recollections of millions all over the civilized earth shall build their imperishable monument.

JACK FROST.

HE steadily wrought, in the silence
Of the weird and solemn night,
When the world was wrapt in slumber
And the stars were shining bright.

And never a brush or a pencil
Or limner's tool bore he;
Yet his fair and dainty pictures
Were a wonderful sight to see.

For cottage and bridge and castle
At one swift touch uprose,
Bathed in the magic splendor
Which the silvery moonlight throws.

There, glittering cascades foaming
Were threading the dizzy hight;
Here, winding adown the valley,
A river swept out of sight;

And woodland and stream and meadow,
And dome and turret and tower,
All rose at the artist's bidding,
In the midnight's mystic hour.

But alas! these fairy pictures
Have vanished away like a dream,
In the rays of the golden sunlight,
With the morning's ruddy gleam.

E. V. S.

THE QUESTION OF DIVORCE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

THE "gift of continuance" shown by a large portion of the religious press in censuring all concerned in the Richardson-McFarland marriage would be less surprising if exercised in upholding any rule of action known to any branch of the church. Its zeal for the sanctity of this domestic tie would be less suspicious if it had never defended or winked at that wholesale system of concubinage which deprived four millions of our people of all marriage rites; and its position would be more respectable if it did not pay Mr. Beecher, Mr. Frothingham, and THE INDEPENDENT the compliment which infidels so often pay Christians, in holding them to a more spiritual rule of action than that which professedly governs their own lives.

It is no secret that a majority of the states grant divorces for more causes than that one mentioned by Christ; but who has heard of any church canon condemning these divorces, and forbidding ministers to solemnize the subsequent marriages of persons so divorced? I was surprised that, during the first violence of the storm of orthodox indignation against Messrs. Beecher and Frothingham, none of your correspondents in this region called your attention to a marriage solemnized about the same time in this county, when a prominent citizen, of large estate, and sixty years, married his ex-cook, aged twenty-two, after five years of marked public scandal, and after he had obtained a divorce from his wife on the sole ground of desertion, she having left him and gone to reside with a sister. His divorce was even held by many able lawyers to be illegal until it became valid by the refusal of his wife to dispute it. In this case the marriage ceremony was performed by a clergyman in regular standing in the O. S. Presbyterian Church, a member of the Pittsburg Presbytery. If he has ever been censured for joining these two in the bonds of matrimony, it has been done so quietly that the public know nothing of it; yet by that act—and it is not probable that it is solitary—the Presbyterian Church gives her official sanction to divorce for other cause than adultery. Do the rules of any church forbid its ministers to celebrate such marriages?

PITTSBURG, PA.

Temperance.

COME, SIGN THE PLEDGE.

BY G. H. BARNES.

YOUNG MAN, why will you not sign the pledge,
And stand with the true and the brave?
How dare you lean over the dangerous ledge
Above the inebriate's grave?
There's death in the draught that you jovially sip—
Ten thousands its poison has slain!
O, touch not the mad'ning cup to your lip,
'Twill ruin both spirit and brain!
Come, sign the pledge.

Young woman, why will you not sign the pledge?
Ay, pledging your love and your name
Will be to your brother or lover a hedge
Of roses to keep him from shame.
No other can guard the wayward so well,
And lead him in paths that are true;
None other, perhaps, can sever the spell
That binds him to danger but you.
Come, sign the pledge.

Fond mother, unless you, too, sign the pledge
Your prayers may be offered in vain—
They may not avert cold Sorrow's keen edge
That threatens your bosom with pain.
But give your example to strengthen the boy
Who has strayed from your side so long;
It may be the means which you should employ
To win him from danger and wrong.
Come, sign the pledge.

Old man, why will you not sign the pledge,
And your terrible appetite leave?
Your palsied hand, in entering this wedge,
May work for your soul a reprieve.
'Tis never too late, old father, to mend—
You've only to *try* and you *can*;
As you've but the end of your life to spend,
O, spend it a temperate man!
Come, sign the pledge.

Yes, let us all sign the temperance pledge;
Then, banded together, we'll stand
And swing to the right and the left the sledge
Whose blows shall awaken the land!
Till boyhood, beginning to tamper with Rum,
And the youth, just feeling his chain,
With the drunkard that lies in the gutter, shall come
To join our victorious train.
Then, come, sign the pledge!

MAINE has been amending her prohibitory law. The general provisions of the new bill are that one person may make a complaint, instead of three; liquors may be detained until a warrant for their forfeiture can be procured; forfeited liquors shall in all cases be destroyed. A penalty of not less than $30 nor more than $50 may be recovered by indictment against any municipal officer who shall refuse or neglect to commence prosecutions after being notified in writing of such violation and furnished with the names of witnesses by two competent persons. The bill also makes it incumbent upon town agents to purchase liquors of the state agent, and upon the county attorney to have convictions followed by sentences at the same term, unless the judge shall defer the same for good reasons.

....A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Concord, N. H., says: "If you peruse the papers of this state carefully, you will notice that our people, in the rural districts especially, are beginning to move in earnest to suppress the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors, and you will soon see the whole state agitated upon the subject. Men of all parties are to act in harmony in the movement, and the ladies are a solid phalanx in its support. Our prohibitory law is an excellent one, and is in no danger of being modified or superseded by a license law. I do not think the person is living who will ever see the time when intoxicating liquors will be lawfully sold in New Hampshire."

....The New York Democratic excise bill is at the present writing (March 18th) delayed by disagreements between the two houses of the legislature on some of its details. It provides for the sale of intoxicating liquors in all the cities and towns of the state by men of "good moral character," who are to pay from thirty to one hundred and fifty dollars for license. The restrictions on sale are that there shall be no *public* sale on Sundays, election days, and between the hours of one and five in the morning. Selling by the back entrance, or with shutter up, having been decided to be not a *public* sale, of course, Sunday liquor-drinkers will have no difficulty in satisfying their wants.

....A county temperance convention was held in the Academy of Music, Newport, R. I., Feb. 23d. Rev. Charles H. Malcolm was elected president of the convention, Rev. E. S. Stanley secretary, and six or eight gentlemen vice-presidents. Three sessions of the convention were held, each very largely attended. The speaking was excellent; the singing, furnished by the Hutchinsons, was admirable; and the whole occasion was one of much enthusiasm. A strong movement is now being made in Rhode Island for the passage by the legislature of the prohibitory law.

....Rev. George Trask, Fitchburg, Mass., has just published a new series of anti-tobacco tracts, entitled "*What Men of Science say about Tobacco.*" Many persons wishing to do good would gladly spread these productions over the nation, but they are too poor to pay for them. All such may understand that, if they will send a little postage money in their orders, the tracts they shall have without money and without price, so long as Mr. Trask's cruse of oil does not fail.

....The Richmond, Ind., *Radical* says: "There are in Wayne Co. at least fifty drinking saloons. Careful observation shows that each saloon averages sixty customers. This gives three thousand habitual drinkers in our county; each of these customers, at a moderate estimate, three glasses daily. Here, then, we have nine thousand glasses drank daily; which, at a cost of eight cents per drink, amounts to $720 per day, and in a year to $262,800."

....The license bill, which lately passed the Massachusetts house by a large majority, has been defeated in the senate by a vote of 17 to 22. The prohibitory law is likely to remain on the statute-book; its opponents, though in a majority in the legislature, not being able to agree upon any measure to take its place. It is reported that the enemies of prohibition will next attempt to repeal the state constabulary law.

....The colored senator from Mississippi, Hon. Hiram R. Revels, is an earnest friend of temperance. He addressed the Congressional Temperance Society lately, making a very sensible speech.

Sunday Schools.

GEO. W. BUNGAY says in the *Christian Union*:

"Wise men know that it is more difficult to speak acceptably to children than it is to speak to adults. Children are sharp and critical critics, and they look at a man and through him at a glance. They measure him, and weigh him, and form correct estimates of his real value. The time for baby speech-making is out of place except in the nursery; and he who devotes himself to it but little hire out as a dry nurse, for he can do more good in rocking a cradle than he can in shocking his hearers."

It is not easy to speak to children so as to interest and instruct, and baby talk is specially contemptible to average audiences of young people. Young America is cute and sharp, and is expected to put on all the airs of his hypercritical seniors. But this seeing through a man at a glance, this weighing and measuring and forming such very correct estimates of a speaker—really, we were not aware that our children were so much ahead of us. Shall we expect them to keep on at this wonderful rate of progress? Or have they reached—at that tender age at which for a brief period the young people can be kept in Sunday school—that stage of development from which they slowly retrograde into the sere and yellow leaf of stupid and mediocre manhood? What shall we expect of the next generation? Room for the coming child!

....The *Sunday School Workman* hits the class mentioned by Dr. Hall as "barrel-organ teachers" after the following fashion:

"They have a tolerably fair knowledge of several things; but fail to increase, by study, their store of knowledge. They get along pretty well so long as the crank of Sunday-school routine keeps them moving. They are regular in their motions. They say the same thing, each time they take up one of their pet subjects. If one of their subjects is a little out of tune, by reason of a broken tooth or a tongue out of joint, it remains so, and limps in the same way at each repetition. That which was once a novelty, and consequently possessed interest for its hearers, becomes flat and wearisome when it has fallen on the same ears several hundred times or more. Without stopping for repairs, without adding fresh tunes to the old stock, the 'barrel-organ' teacher grinds on his tedious way, repeating in droning fashion to his class the same old things the class have heard so often that they not only know them by heart, but their patience is exhausted by the mention of them. Let us have almost anything that will break up the miserable monotony of the barrel-organ. 'O sing unto the Lord a new song!' Put your barrel-organ among the old lumber in the garret, or sell it for what it will bring, to somebody who has none. And so ring forth the Gospel melody, with all its rich harmony of precepts, promises, and assurances, that 'his praise shall be 'in the congregation of saints.'"

....The colored mission of Dr. Herrick Johnson's church, Philadelphia, R. K. Stewart superintendent, held its first anniversary March 6th. Addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Granhurst and by Wm. P. Paxson. The school numbers 250 average attendance from the better class of these people. The *class* distinctions among them are equaled in absurdity only by the *conventionalities* that obtain among those of us of whom better things ought to be expected. This school contributes largely to the Sunday-school work among the freedmen.

....Pass him round—that schoolmaster in Connecticut who forced a little girl to stand an hour in a draught of cold air, and afterward kept her standing five hours longer in the schoolroom, for failing to recite her lesson. She soon became delirious, and, after a few days of intense suffering, died. The man was convicted of "error in judgment." If the published account is half true, he ought to be in the penitentiary. Parents should know the character of those to whom their children are committed for instruction, either secular or religious.

....A Sunday school among the freedmen of Accomac County, Va., started in July last by one of the teachers of the American Missionary Association, already numbers 100 scholars. The good influence of the school is very perceptible. Old and young attend, instead of lounging around the whisky-shops. These people have lately put up a chapel, used also as a school-house, at a cost of $500.

....Our friend, F. G. Ensign, formerly of the Christian Commission, has removed to Chicago, and taken charge of the missionary operations of the American Sunday School Union in that department. He will be cordially welcomed by the Sunday school workers of the Northwest.

....The monthly meeting of the Baptist Teachers' Association for New York was held March 14th, 1870, at the Madison Square Baptist church. Addresses were made by E. D. Jones, of St. Louis, and a clergyman, whose name we did not get.

....Hope for Mormondom. The reform party among the Mormons have just organized a Sunday school at Salt Lake City. Sunday schools, churches, and a higher civilization follow everywhere on the heels of the iron-horse.

....New Haven County, Connecticut, has 148 Sunday schools, with 1,668 teachers and 11,411 scholars. Of these schools 590 are in the city, with an attendance of 4,033. Number of conversions reported, 118.

....The Sunday school of the Methodist church, Washington Square, New York, J. D. Slayback superintendent, raised $2,240 at a recent missionary collection.

....The present lord chancellor of England is not only a friend of Sunday schools, but is in active service as a teacher.

Scientific.

THE *American Naturalist* for March contains an article by Mr. E. G. Squier on the primeval monuments of Peru, which resemble very strongly, he says, those in the Old World. He thinks there can be traced such a regular gradation from the rude primitive tombs, temples, and fortifications of the earliest times to the more elaborate works of Incas as proves this to be an art of indigenous growth. The rude burial monuments of Acora closely resemble the cromlechs of Europe, forming a circle of rough stones stuck upright in the ground, within which the body was buried, in a crouching position, with a vase of pottery or some other utensil at its feet. There are also "sun circles," intended for worship, consisting of a circle of stones set upright in the ground and 100 feet or more in diameter. Mr. Squier also describes other megalithic structures and fortifications, whose rough construction reminds one of old Pelasgic ruins. A cyclopean fortification in the Valley of Cuzco is composed of three lines of walls, one above another, and in it stones 15 feet long, 13 wide, and 10 thick are not uncommon. One is 27 feet high, 14 broad, and 12 thick. They are slightly beveled on the face and fit each other with great precision.

....The *American Methodist* notices the naturalization of the English House Sparrow in Boston, and that it is beginning to spread in the villages in the vicinity. It promises to be an exceedingly valuable ally in the work of fighting the insects that infest our fruit and shade trees. In the suburbs of New York it is proving itself of extreme utility. Two summers ago we remember that the trees in Brooklyn were stripped of leaves by the worms, and many times have we seen men and women step into the streets to avoid them as they hung from the branches over the sidewalk. We have seen at certain seasons the air white as with a snow-storm with the fluttering about the trunks of the moths after they had matured. The papers discussed methods of destroying them. But last summer for the first time the sparrow appeared in considerable numbers, and we had comparative freedom from the worms. We prophesy that it will be impossible again for the nuisance to prevail as in years past. New Haven, and every such town that prides itself on its elms, should import a few hundred at once. Jersey City could spare them easily. They nest under the eaves of buildings or in houses made for them.

....Professor Huxley has stated that the stickiness of deep-sea mud is due to "innumerable lumps of a transparent gelatinous substance," within which are minute granules, which bear the same relation to the gelatinous matter that the spicules of a sponge do to their matrix. All this Professor Huxley calls protoplasm, and represents this as the simplest form of life, to which he gives the name of *Bathybius*. But Dr. Wallich, who has long been engaged on kindred studies, says in the *Microscopical Journal* that this "living protoplasm" of Huxley is a dead slime, formed from the *debris* of dead organisms, and that the granules of Huxley are independent structures, in which nutrition is a vital act, showing the same vital power of converting foreign matter into flesh and shell material as is possessed by higher organisms, and which cannot be explained by physics and chemistry.

....Prof. O. C. Marsh, the young and indefatigable paleontologist of Yale College, describes, in the *American Journal of Science* for March, 9 species of fossil birds from the chalk of the New Jersey Green Land and from the Tertiary. None have ever before been described or named from this country; and in Europe there is but a single species, known as far back as the chalk period, if we omit the famous *archæopteryx* of the Jurassic, which was a feathered lizard. The same number contains descriptions of 8 new shells from the Gulf of California, named by Prof. A. E. Verrill.

....In Monte Video, Uruguay, meat is preserved on a large scale for export by putting pieces of from 5 to 100 pounds weight in a mixture of 85 per cent. of water and 15 per cent. of muriatic acid, glycerine, and bisulphite of soda. After steeping some time, it is taken out and dusted with dry bisulphite of soda and packed as tightly as possible in air-tight boxes. In this state it remains fresh and sweet as fresh butcher's meat, and becomes fit for use by steeping a short time in acidulated water and exposure to the air.

....India ink, says the *College Courant*, is made from lampblack from oils or resins. The finest particles settle at the end and top of a furnace 100 feet long, and are selected for this purpose. This is worked thoroughly into glue made from the skin of the buffalo, to which is added the oil of peas. The odor is due to Borneo camphor and musk. It is pressed into cakes or sticks, and this is used by Chinese in their writing, being rubbed in a little water. They use it with a brush, but it flows readily from a pen.

....There is a great salt mine near Austin, Nevada, which looks like a frozen lake. It is 20 miles long and 12 wide, without a break in its entire expanse. The stratum is about 7 inches thick, with a layer of sticky mud under it 2 feet thick, and under this another stratum of transparent salt 6 feet thick in some parts. It is 95 per cent pure salt. As there is a thin crystalline roughness on the top of this lake of salt, it makes it poor skating.

....The late Dr. Koch says that in connection with the remains of the mammoth found by him in the Osage Valley of the Missouri were found flint arrowheads and remains of charcoal, as though the aborigines had found and attacked the animal when mired. This seems to prove that the mammoth is not of extreme antiquity; or, at least, that he survived the introduction of man to this continent.

....In a hot spring in Manilla, which raises the thermometer to 187°, and in another in Barbary, where the natal temperature is 172°, fishes have been seen to flourish. Carpenter tells of small caterpillars found in hot springs, with a temperature of 205°, and of small beetles that died when taken out of the hot sulphur baths of Albano and put in cold water.

....The *Student* (London) is inclined to believe there may be something in the popular notion of the power of the divining-rod. We know a most respectable Congregational clergyman of liberal education who insists that he has this power of discovering underground currents of water, and we have seen a rod bend in his hand in such a way as was quite inexplicable to us on any other theory.

....It has been calculated that the absolute zero of cold—that is, cold with no heat at all—is 493 degrees below the melting point of ice. Probably this is the temperature of the celestial spaces. It has been calculated that they are at least as cold as 339 below the melting point of ice.

....Prof. J. D. Dana, in a late paper on the Geology of the New Haven Region, says that the action of the Drift era was wholly of the character of glaciers, and that the supposed sea over New England, in which icebergs floated, had no existence.

....The true crocodile has lately been discovered in Florida, though previously unknown in North America except as found in the chalk and miocene periods. It was probably identical with the *Crocodilus acutus* of South America.

Music.

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA has opened the Academy of Music with the only good English opera company that has been heard in New York for many years, and since the 14th instant has been giving five performances a week to crowded houses. The season began with Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," which had not been heard in New York for twelve years. The applause fell principally to the three principal ladies in the cast—namely, Madame Rosa, Mi

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Ministerial Register.

ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

Benton, M. M., Epis., ord., Feb. 24th, at Frankfort, Ky.
Chappell, G. W., Focswill Bapt., ord. at Stratford, N. Y.
Dripps, J. Frederick, Presb., inst., Mar. 7th, in First church, Germantown, Pa.
Fraser, Donald, Presb., of Inverness, Scotland, inst., Feb. 4th, in Mary-le-bone church, London, England.
Gladstone, Stephen, Epis., ord., at Worchester, Eng., March 13th, son of Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone.
Gill, Hebor, Presb., ord., Feb. 10th, at Hanover, Ind.
Jurrell, Willis A., Bapt., ord., Dec. 5th, at Bethel, Ind.
Lamberton, A. B., Presb., ord., March 14th, in Tompkins-avenue church, Brooklyn.]
Little, Joseph B., Presb., inst., March 9th, at Mankato, Minn.
Leavitt, S. K., Bapt., ord., Feb. 16th, at Evansville, Ind.
McColl, D. D. Presb., of Wheatland, N. Y inst., March 17th, at Phelps, N. Y.
Moffat, David, Presb., inst., March 6th, in Bridge-street church, Georgetown, D. C.
Offer, Cyrus, Cong., inst., March 9th, at East Smithfield, Pa.
Scribner, M. B., Cong., inst., March 9th, in Greenwich-st. church, Providence, R. I.

CALLS.

Brown, D. D., Bapt., of Earlville, N. Y., to Tully, N. Y.
Brown, G. W., Bapt., of Simmons, Ind., to Morris, Ind.
Bush, F. W., Cong., of Chicago Seminary, to Lyonsville, Ill.
Black, James S., Cong., of Chicago Seminary, to Olivet-street church, Nashua, N. H.
Bickel, H. M., Luth., to St. John's church, Center Square, Pa.
Boyd, F. W., D.D., Epis., of Davenport, Iowa, to Cairo, Ill.
Brower, G. W., Bapt., of Sunman's, Ind., to Morris, Ind.
Black, James, Cong., to Nashua, N. H.
Carrol, Henry, Bapt., of Chicago, to First church, Orangeville, Mich.
Chaffee, Mr., Univ., of Dixfield, Me., to South Auburn, Me.
Coit, E. P., Presb., of Auburn Seminary, to North church, Binghamton, N. Y.
Christ, J. B., Luth., of Stoytown, Pa., to Altoona, Pa.
Crownvischield, Mr., Univ., of Cambridge Seminary, to Exeter, N. H.
Dunn, B. D., Presb., of North Danville, Vt., to Lowell, Mass.
Dickinson, John, Epis., brother of Anson, to Guilford, Ct.
Dudfield, George, Presb., of Galesburg, Ill., to Saginaw City, Mich.
Elliot, H. B., Cong., of New Canaan, Ct., to Litchfield, Ct.
Everett, N. C., Bapt., of Danbury, N. H., to Islesborough, Me.
Eddy, Z., D. D., Reformed (Dutch), Brooklyn, to First Cong. church, Lynn, Mass.
Falconer, W. C., Presb., of Sharon, Pa., to Sharpsburg, Pa.
Ferris, L. Z., Cong., of Pittsfield, N. H., to South church, Lawrence, Mass.
Forsyth, William, Cong., of Bangor Seminary, to Buckspoort, Me.
Fox, D. W., Cong., of South Royalton, Vt., to Presb. church, Flanders, N. Y.
Fay, Eld. Enit., to First society, Lowell, Mass.
Finley, George W., Southern Presb., of Gerardstown, to Romney, West Va.
Hamilton, R. R., Presb., of Newark, Del., to Red Bank, Pa.
Hooker, E. T., Cong., to Second church, Westfield, Ct.
Hyde, J. J., Cong., of Ansonia, Ct., to West Haven, Ct.
Hartzell, J. H., D.D., Univ., of Baldwin, to Allentown, N. Y.
Hopkins, S., Cong., to Richmond-street church, Providence, R. I.
Harries, D., Presb., of Ironton, O., to Welsh Calvinistic Methodist church, Columbus, O.
Harlow, Edward, Epis., to Fort Dodge, Iowa.
Heacock, Dr., Presb., of Buffalo, N. Y., to Third church, Chicago.
Johnson, William, Epis., of Edgefield, S. C., to St. Joseph, La.
Johnstone, Thomas P., Presb., of Lancaster, O., to Homeworth, O.
Kittredge, Frank E., Unit., to Dighton, Mass.
Kemp, T. W., Bapt., of Stamford, Vt., to Plymouth, N. Y.
Krechling, J. P., Luth., of New York, to Amsterdam, N. Y.
Layenberger, A. J., Presb., of Lincoln, Ill., to Rockford, Ill.
Lorimer, J. G., Bapt., of Albion, N. Y., to Shawmut-avenue church, Boston. Declined.
Lewis, E. N., Cong., of Plymouth church, Oberlin, Ill., to Lisbon, Ill.
Leavitt, G. R., Cong., of Lancaster, Mass., to Stearns Chapel, Cambridge, Mass.
Lovejoy, David A., Epis., to New Hartford, N. Y.
Mellish, J. H., Cong., to Dayville, Conn.
Merrill, A. M., Bapt., of Fall River, Mass., to Otis, Mass.
Meredith, R. M., Meth., of North Attleboro, Mass., to Sullivan-street church, New York.
Murphy, Joseph W., Epis., of Elizabeth City, N. C., to Mahanoy City, Pa.
Rice, P. A., Cumberland Presb., from Montonia, to Springfield, Ill.
Root, Dr., Reformed Bapt., of Garden Grove, Mass., to Natick, Mass.
Robertson, F. V., Bapt., of Pleasantville, Ind., to Columbia, Ind.
Savage, Minot J., Cong., of Framingham, Mass., to Hannibal, Mo.
Stevens, Mr., Bapt., of New Hampton, to East Brookfield, Mass.
Sturt, W. A., Univ., to North Cambridge, Mass.
Tenney, D. Daniel, Cong., of Lawrence, Mass., to Stacyville, Iowa.
Townsend, D. W., Presb., of Latrobe, Pa., to Beatty, Pa.
Woods, J. W., Cumberland Presb., to Elkton and Gilchrist, Ill.
Woodbury, Webster, Cong., of Ashburnham, Mass., to Skowhegan, Me.
Wrixon, Mr., Epis., of New York, to Rollin, Mo.
Yeater, Mr., Epis., of Macon City, Mo., to Prairieville, Mo.

RESIGNATIONS.

Atkinson, G. O., Bapt, of Sterling, Mass., to Hillhealth.
Barlow, L., Bapt., of Dundee, Ill. At masonry.
Bester, F., Bapt., of North Egremont, Mass.
Buhman, A., Luth., of Greencastle, Ind.
Cook, Joseph W., Epis., of Cheyenne, Wyoming.
Chapin, A., Bapt., of Dubuque, Iowa.
Dudley, W. W., Bapt., of Radnor, Pa.
Davis, Judson, Bapt., of Ilion, N. Y.
Forman, J. G., Unit., of West Brattleboro, Vt. To engage in Hot Water, Mass. To engage in Hot Water, Mass.
Fisher, H. H., Bapt., of Hartwick, N. Y.
Howe, F. S., Presb., of Watkins, N. Y.
Hill, J. F., Bapt., of Norwalk, O.
Howe, G. W., Freewill Bapt., of Harrison, Me.
Hilton, William, Epis., of Kittanning, Pa.
Joseph, Lewis, Cong., of South Amherst, Mass.
Limbocker, H. S., Freewill Bapt., of Walworth, N. Y.
Lyon, W. E., Bapt., of Clyde, O.
Mason, J. K., Cong., of Thomaston, Me., to Gilford, N. H.
Pray, E. W., Bapt., of West Hartford, Vt.
Rawlins, N. F., Bapt., of Fifth church, Chicago.
Reed, Daniel M., Univ., of Rockford, Ill.
Robeson, D. D. Bapt., of De Witt, Mo.
Remington, C. B., Bapt., of Sparta, Ill.
Wallace, G. W., Freewill Bapt., of Farmersville, N. H.
Webster, Mr., Bapt., of Keokuk, Iowa.
Weed, Thomas A., Presb., of Mexico, N. Y.
Wood, Robert, Epis., of Ionia, Mich.
Winslow, Mr., Epis., of Lee, Mass.
Waterman, J. H., Cong., of Pewaukee, Wis.
Wheeler, Mr., Bapt., of Wakefield, R. I.

DEATHS.

Baker, R. S., Cath., of Charleston, S. C., March 6th.
Beers, Robert, Meth., 64, of Concord, N. H., Feb. 15th.
Davis, A. P., Bapt., of Liberia, Africa, Jan. 13th, 37, converted.
Hughes, John D., Presb., 70, of Newburgh, O., March 2d.
McCullough, John, 55, Presb., of Franklin Lee, Texas, Jan. 16th.
Miller, Adolph, Evangelical Association of Cleveland, O.
Powell, L. C., Bapt., of Goshen, Va.
Smith, George, D.D., Cong., of London, England, secretary of the Congregational Union.
Squier, E. H., Cong., 60, of Scipio, N. Y., March 4th.
Whitney, H. O., Cong., 29, of Elko, Nevada, March 1st.
Wheeler, Abel, Freewill Bapt., 77, of Haverhill, N. H., March 18th.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Allen, A. B., Presb., of Otsego, Mich., joined the Congregational Association.
Eddy, Z., D.D., Reformed (Dutch), Brooklyn, preached the services in St. Ann's chapel, Epis., in the absence of Dr. Schenck, the pastor.
Gilfillan, George, Presb., of Scotland, has appologized to presbytery for his disrespectful language regarding the office and catechism, and the apology is accepted.
Lord, Willis, D.D., Presb., of Chicago Seminary, is elected president of Wooster University, O.
Loyson, D'Abbé, Cath., is now the head of Father Hyacinths, since he became a secular priest.
Morton, W. A., Meth., of Pittsburgh, elected president of Wheeling Female College, West Va.
Pattison, Dr., Bapt., of Alton, has signed his professorship in Shurtleff College, to open a school in St. Louis for training colored preachers.
Sayre, E. H., Presb., of India, has arrived in this country for his wife's health.
Schermerhorn, M. K., Presb., of Peekskill, N. Y., has resigned and left the Presbyterian Church, "to identify himself with liberal and unsectarian Christianity."
Southerland, S. B., D.D., Presb., of Baltimore, was re-elected as president of the Maryland Conference, by a vote of 75 to about 20 scratches.
Williams, A. D., Freewill Bapt., is appointed superintendent of free schools in West Va.
Wood, Mr., Meth., of Cambridge, has lately baptized some Gipsey children, who were brought to church by their parents.

Our Young Folks.

THE LAST SNOW-STORM.

LD WINTER is fighting the stripling Spring,
Taking this March for his battle-ground.
Hear his tocsin—the sleigh-bells—ring!
Each little heart welcomes the merry sound.

o out with our sleds to join the affray,
We'll ring in the old and ring out the new.
Ah, jolly Old Winter, we want you to stay—
We have seen, all these months, too little of you.

The maple-buds peep from their prisons and weep,
The crocuses sigh for a glimmer of light;
Your babies, be quiet and grow in your sleep,
Your delicate frames are unfit for a fight.

Johnnie and Bella, Mary and Grace
Laugh at the north wind and rush for the snow:
Put on a thick woolen armor up to the face,
Over the pure, chiseled snow-drifts they go.

Out on the lawn, where the shrubs and the trees,
Cinderella-like, flash in jewels dropped down
By the godmother, riding on yesterday's breeze,
Preparing surprises all over the town,

The boy build a long man, the last of the year,
With a white Cardiff Giant, with icicle hair,
And bushy frost whiskers from ear to ear,
And bumps denoting an intellect rare.

And over his portly form is a coat,
With pockets and wide lappels folded bare
From the vest buttoned snugly up to the throat,
And ponderous boots *a la militaire.*

Old Winter, indeed, seems lying at rest,
Quite willing that bitter north winds should cease;
Between his white lips they've roguishly prest
An evergreen twig for a pipe of peace.

The stripling Spring will demolish him soon
With Judas-like kisses and honeyed words;
And we all will watch for the sweet May moon,
Or the bursting buds and the early birds.

A. W. A.

MARCH, 1870.

TOM AND TIM—THE TWIN ROOSTERS.

BY AUNT ROSIE.

Tom and Tim were brothers. They were two young roosters, so much alike in father and limb as to be distinguished with difficulty one from the other. Their feathers were gray, red, and brown, and the colors were blended into each other with great beauty and softness. Altogether they were two as handsome, likely young sisters as you would often see. At the time our account of them begins they had already left their mother's sheltering wing, and had started life for themselves; and, in their own opinion, they were of quite as much consequence as the "old red," who had lived a good many years, and had grown very pompous and grand because of his superior wisdom and experience. They were very proud of their own stumpy tailfeathers, and imagined them quite as graceful as the long, drooping plumes of the patriarch of the barnyard, though they let secretly envy the purple and green and the glimpse of gold in his neck and tail, as proudly strutted before them in the sunlight. By dint of much practice they had acquired a weak and "squawky" crow, of which they were very proud, but which yielded away into terrible insignificance whenever the "old red" would ring out his sonorous and musical cock-a-doodle-do-o-o. This was a curious sort of love these brothers bore each other. If you saw one of them picking among the cabbages, you were sure the other was not far off; and if you watched a moment, you would see him come out from under a bush or from behind a large leaf. They would scratch side by side in the barnyard, and both chase together grasshoppers on the lawn; and at night they could always be seen close by each other, roosting side by side on the same limb of the old appletree at the end of the barn. Always together—sometimes peaceably enough, but never fighting. You recollect I told you that they did not heed the pleadings of their mother when they were young; and is habit grew stronger as they grew older. Sometimes they would fight by the hour together; then, exhausted and forlorn, with bloody top-knots and rumpled feathers, they would mope awhile in the fence-corners, and then go forth together peaceably as if nothing at all had happened. Dreadfully selfish these brothers were, too. If one picked up anything he thought particularly nice, the other would chase him all over the yard to get it away from him, although there was plenty more just like it. Many a big crust and large piece of meat stuck in Tom's throat in his haste to swallow it before Tim had a chance at it; and many a choice crumb did the Turkey Gobbler and the Gray Goose snatch up while Tim was racing after Tom to get away from him the morsel he had appropriated.

If chickens *could* be mortified or ashamed, you would think these would have been, as they spent their time and strength in this way, day after day, gaining nothing but very tired and weary legs from chasing each other so much, and retched throats from swallowing so fast. But then you know chickens haven't the sense to be sorry. *You* don't know any brothers and sisters who quarrel and are selfish to each other, do you? You don't love them any better for it, if you do, or respect them any more. We who have the Bible to read know that we are commanded to *love* one another; and, if we hate each other, we have murder in our hearts. What a dreadful feeling for nice little children to entertain toward anybody, especially toward their *brothers* and *sisters!* But I must tell you what became of Tom and Tim. All summer they lived on in the same strange sort of friendship, and the children at the farm-house had them every morning from the breakfast-table, as well as amused themselves in driving the cows and finding the hens' nests in the barn; and, as the days grew cooler, the family began to think of breaking up. Some of them lived on the farm, and some had their home in the city. At last the trunks were all packed, the last talk had been taken, and the last game of croquet played. The next day they were to separate; and, as the children sat out on the doorsteps, watching the long shadows of the mountains and talking over the fun they had enjoyed during the summer, Charlie, the youngest of the city boys, and who had made the chickens his especial care, started up suddenly, exclaiming: "Come to think of it, I haven't seen the 'Twins' to-day. I wonder where they are." Nobody seemed to know. *Philip* knew that *he* had held the lantern one night before, while Amos, the hired man, took Tom and Tim from their nap on the limb of the old apple-tree, and that he had carried the light and set it down in the woodhouse, where there was an axe and a log of wood, and then he had ran away as fast as he could, so as not see the poor fellows die; but he did not tell Charlie what he knew. The farmer had said: "I won't have those two roosters tormenting each other so. They had better be killed for the children's lunch."

Charlie, getting no satisfaction from the boys, got up and ran into the great farmkitchen. And there good Mrs. Pratt had been as busy as a bee. She had buttered a pail of her nice, light buscuits, and over so many slices of her home-made bread; a couple of loaves of cake stood on the table, beautifully iced "because," the good lady said, "the children love iceing so, you know"); and two roasted chickens on a plate, all ready to be packed into the lunch-basket. "Oh, how nice!" said Charlie, quite forgetting what he came for in his interest in Mrs. Pratt's bountiful preparations for the morrow.

"Are these all for us, and these *two* nice chickens, too?"

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Pratt. "We didn't like to separate them, you know."

"Why," gasped Charlie, "you don't mean it—you haven't gone and killed the 'Twins'?"

"Well," said Amos, from the doorstep, where he sat smoking his pipe, "they had no call to be everlastingly fightin', then. Good enough fur 'em, I say."

The boys and everybody declared that they couldn't eat a mouthful of those chickens; but the next day, when the lunch-basket was opened, the delightful fragrance and the rich golden brown of the roasted fowls, together with the rousing appetites induced by the long ride and the bracing air of the mountains, made them forego their resolution. With many an expression of regret for the untimely fate of Tom and Tim, they made an end of the twin roosters, and left their bones to bleach on the mountain-top as a warning to all two-legged animals who feel tempted to fight.

THE INFANT ORANG-OUTAN.

BY S. H. BROWNE.

THE Orang-Outan is a native of the great islands of Borneo and Sumatra. The name, as most young readers know, means "Man of the Woods," or forest, because the creature bears the closest resemblance to man of all the monkey tribe. In Borneo it is often very mischievous; coming out of its forest hiding-places by night and making havoc with gardens and fruit-orchards—destroying wantonly large quantities of their products, which it does not require for food. The natives, therefore, hunt it and reduce its number as much as possible in the vicinity of their fields and dwellings. It is, however, very difficult to approach the Orang, as it takes refuge in the tops of lofty trees, whose branches and foliage are made to conceal it from its pursuer. Even when fatally wounded, it will so carefully place itself in a crotch, or upon a mass of matted foliage peculiar to tropical growth, that its body often does not fall from the tree when life is extinct.

A recent traveler in those islands (Wallace) gives an interesting account of his experience in hunting these animals, and his observations of their habits in their native forests.

On one occasion he shot a full-grown female, which was carrying a young one in its arms. He did not know this until it fell with its dead mother from the tree. It was only about a foot long and quite babyish in its appearance and behavior.

Mr. Wallace was a naturalist, and was exploring those regions to learn all about their peculiarities of animal and vegetable life. He was very anxious, therefore, to preserve this little creature, and watch its growth and development.

He carried it home and tried to provide some food which would nourish it, instead of milk, which it was impossible to obtain. He did not succeed well; for, though it lived three months, it did not grow or thrive. The incidents of its brief existence, however, as he relates them, are both interesting and amusing.

The arms of this Orang are very long in proportion to its body. In the full-grown animal they reach, when he stands erect, almost to the ankles. Those of the little one were also long and very flexible, with the fingers adapted to cling tenaciously to whatever it could grasp hold of. In this way it had attached itself to the tufts of hair on the mother's shoulder so tightly that she could leap from branch to branch and spring from tree to tree without shaking it off. It was exceedingly interesting to see the little creature thus clinging to and hang upon, as it had done to its mother. Mr. Wallace pitied its restless reachings for this purpose, and tried to comfort it by tending it in his arms. After a few such attempts, however, he gave it up; for, in spite of all he could do, he could seize his beard with such a grip that he could not release himself without assistance.

At length he hit upon a device which gave his little *protegé* a great deal of comfort for a while. He rolled a buffalo-skin into a bundle, with the hair outward, and allowed it to grasp and climb upon it as much as it liked. This process strengthened its limbs and improved its temper; but in a short time it began to suck the skin, and got so much hair into its throat and stomach as to produce serious sickness. It became necessary, therefore, to take away the bundle, which had given it so much pleasure.

But it pined for companionship. It wanted something warm and living to cuddle up to. It soon learned to like petting and handling, and would cry like any baby to be taken up. The daily bath and gentle brushing which it received gave it comfort and enjoyment.

After a while Mr. Wallace succeeded in capturing a young monkey of another species for a companion to the little Orang. It was thought to be about the same age, but so much more mature and lively that it quite tyrannized over the weaker party, treating it with great indifference and disdain, though not with ill-nature. Its superior strength and agility gave it decidedly the advantage which it was never slow to take and to keep over the wee, babyish creature that was no match for it in anything. It would take food out of its mouth, pull it about, sit down on its face or stomach, without the least compunction or consideration of its feelings. The young Orang submitted patiently to all these indignities for the sake of the warmth and comfort it derived from a living body close to its own.

It had no teeth when first taken; but in a few days it cut the two front ones of the lower jaw, acting very much like a human infant at the trying period of teething.

Mr. Wallace hoped to raise the little thing, to which he became much attached. But all his efforts to procure suitable food for it failed; and, after he had faithfully cared for it night and day for three months, it died.

Pebbles.

DURING a Wyoming murder trial the murdered man appeared in court alive and well. The trial, however, went on, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. "How's this?" says the judge; "there has been no murder, the man is alive in court." "Well, your honor," said the foreman, "the jury is convinced that the prisoner did not murder this man; but he is a dangerous person. I am sure he stole my gray mare, and we believe that hanging him is necessary for the peace of the country."

....An old Scotch nurse once came to die who was the sole depositary of a mysterious secret affecting the descent of property and touching the good name of the house in which she had lived. A priest urged her to confess, and reminded her of providing for the safety of her soul. "The safety of my soul!" she said; "and would you put the honor of an old Scottish family in competition with the soul of a poor creature like me?"—*Mr. Froude, in Fraser.*

...."That's a good gun of yours, stranger; but Uncle Dave here has one that beats it." "Ah! how far will it kill a hawk with No. 6 shot?" "I don't use shot or ball either," answered Uncle Dave for himself. "Then what do you use, Uncle Dave?" "I shoot salt altogether. I kill my game so far off with my gun that, without salt, the game would all spile before I could get it."

....The *Congregationalist* says the latest and most touching illustration of that appreciative mind which thankfully receives the smallest favors is the case of a clergyman who, at a late ministerial gathering, gratefully acknowledged the parochial gift of "two pints of skim-milk." Poor man; there must be very little cream to such a joke as that.

....Angelina having said that she was twenty-five years old, Augustus expressed great surprise, remarking: "How can that possibly be, Angelina? I was born on the same day with yourself; and, being twenty-nine, it must be ——" "Ah! but you must remember, Augustus, that you have lived much faster than I."

....An elderly Baptist lady, living up the Muskingum, says the Marietta *Register*, writes as follows to a friend: "We can't get to meeting this weather; but the minister stayed with us three days. We gave him ten pounds of butter and a ham, and you better believe we kept him praying while he stayed."

....Saxe, having been condoled for his broken arm with the hope that there would be no permanent injury to his humerus, thus replies:

"Thanks for your kind confidence; I would write
A merry rhyme in answer, if I might;
But then—confound the fall!—the very stone
That broke my *humerus* hurt my *funny-bone.*"

Current Religious Views.

OPENING LIBRARIES ON SUNDAY.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

The passage by our representatives of Mr. Woodbury's bill to open city and town libraries on Sundays is one of the signs of the times. It is part and parcel of the great conspiracy to dethrone God and banish Christianity from the nation. A work in which men of very different and opposing views even are engaged: some unwittingly, having themselves only half-panoramic view. But the leading spirits, while cunningly enlisting persons of every description to do portions of their work, contemplate nothing less than the utter overthrow of Sabbath and institutions of Christianity in this country and the introduction of the atheistic opinions which made a hell of France during the first revolution and which the cursed Continental Europe ever since, though hitherto repressed and kept under by the overwhelming power of public opinion and the hand of strong government.

A few simple souls can be made to believe that it is a kind and liberal thing to open our libraries on Sundays to those who have no homes, no churches, nor employments, nor enjoyments for that day. But a moment's reflection will show them that this is sheer pretense. This class of people do not ask to have the libraries opened and they are not the people who would visit them if they were opened; and, if they did visit them, they would not find accommodations—not one in a hundred. To provide accommodations for the countless hundreds who lounge in our streets or waste their Sundays in vain and vicious amusements would require halls which would hold thousands, instead of a few score, as our largest reading-rooms now do. But everybody that has given any attention to this subject knows that this is not the true reason why the advocates of Sunday opening urge the measure. It is a dislike to all the requirements of the Lord's Day that impels them to urge this measure. This is only a little wedge; but, perseveringly driven, it will make room for a larger one, and yet a larger one, until this great foundation-stone of Christian system—the Christian Sabbath—is split and rent asunder. The Sabbath broken down, and we can have no more "priestcraft," no more preaching, no more control of the churchgoing people by the clergy. And then no more reading of the Bible in our public schools no more religious teachings of any kind. Instead of sober Christian men and women to educate our youth, we shall have open scoffers at the divine authority of the Bible, and ritualistic disregard of the faith and manners and rites and institutions of Christianity.

This is the end toward which our innovators and Sunday-burners are tending; not all with equal directness, but, all tending, nevertheless. And yet some good men can be made to help them in their destructive work; and none is the pity.

[From the Boston Christian Register, Unitarian.]

The legislature has discussed for several days the question of opening the Public Library on Sunday, and the action of the house has resulted in allowing those towns and cities which may so do to do so. Wonderful during the debate read statistics showing that even if all the churches in Boston were filled three times every Sunday there would then be church accommodations for only one-fourth of the population. The accuracy of this estimate was questioned; but whether correct or not, it is manifest little to the purpose in the subject. The churches are not now filled; and, as many of them are free, the fact proves that people have no desire to attend.

The chief objection to throwing open the libraries is that such a course will be detrimental to morality and religion. We do not believe this. On the contrary, it will be for the interests of both morality and religion to have them open. The library is the auxiliary of the church. The more the people read the better they are likely to resist the influence of temptation. In Boston there are hundreds of young men who have no family connections in the city. Their boardinghouses are not homes, so on Sundays they wander through the streets. Sometimes they stray into churches; but the religious services only occupy a short time during the day, and the saloons are open, the theatres and all other doors are closed upon them save those of the Young Men's Christian Union. But the rooms of the latter have only limited capacity. The same may be said on Sunday as they ramble

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The Independent.

THEODORE TILTON, EDITOR.
HENRY C. BOWEN,
PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

New York, March 24, 1870.

OUR CONFESSION OF FAITH.

A CORRESPONDENT who feels worried about certain recent signs of what he considers laxity of doctrine in the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church, and who thinks that the letting down of certain former bars against admission to membership in that body may possibly be an equal evilence of our own declension in "the faith once delivered to the saints," pointedly asks us, as a particular favor, to set forth explicitly our personal religious views, constituting our rule of life here and our hope of salvation hereafter. At first we thought of making no reply to this inquiry, since, if we could not prove ourselves Christian by our life, we should not claim to be such by our faith. Then we thought of sending him a copy of the Manual of Plymouth Church, containing not only the creed but the whole service for the admission of new members; but, as the soundness both of this creed and of this ceremonial has been brought into question, we concluded that such an answer might only serve to augment rather than to allay his disquietude. Finally, we determined to take a pure and unsullied sheet of paper, and—in a mood when our heart (alas! not so pure and unsullied) should well up into a clear fountain of correct statement—pour forth our thirty-nine articles (if they should run to that number), and, as St. Gregory humbly gave his homilies to the world, offer them modestly to our inquiring friend. But hardly had we begun to array our thoughts in homiletic and exegetic order, when, stopping for reference to the only authority which we cared to cite, we therein found our views so simply and at the same time so accurately embodied in a volume issued in 1843 from the press of the American Bible Society that we straightway concluded to substitute *in toto* this ready-made statement in place of any hurried and blundering digest of our own. And herewith in this editorial article we incorporate the complete epitome to which we refer; making, in so doing, the same acknowledgment which Dr. Tyng did in rising to preach Dr. Butler's sermon on the death of Daniel Webster—that what he was about to borrow from another was a thousand times better than he could produce himself. Furthermore, as our article, thus enriched, is put forth for the information not of our habitual readers, but of our occasional critics, we trust that our correspondent will pardon the length of the citations in consideration of the novelty of the views.

And seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain; and when he was set, his disciples came unto him, and he opened his mouth and taught them, saying,

Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted. Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness, for they shall be filled. Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy. Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God. Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God. Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. Blessed are ye when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely for my sake. Rejoice and be exceeding glad; for great is your reward in Heaven, for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.

Ye are the salt of the earth; but, if the salt have lost his savor, wherewith shall it be salted? It is thenceforth good for nothing but to be cast out, and to be trodden under foot of men. Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid. Neither do men light a candle and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick; and it giveth light unto all that are in the house. Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in Heaven.

Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfill. For verily I say unto you, Till Heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in nowise pass from the law till all be fulfilled. Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven; but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven. For I say unto you, That except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the Scribes and Pharisees ye shall in no case enter the kingdom of heaven.

Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not kill; and whosoever shall kill shall be in danger of the judgment. But I say unto you that whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause shall be in danger of the judgment; and whosoever shall say to his brother, Raca, shall be in danger of the council; but whosoever shall say, Thou fool, shall be in danger of hell-fire. Therefore, if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee; leave there thy gift before the altar, and go thy way; first be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. Agree with thine adversary quickly, while thou art in the way with him; lest at any time the adversary deliver thee to the judge, and the judge deliver thee to the officer, and thou be cast into prison. Verily I say unto thee, Thou shalt by no means come out thence till thou hast paid the uttermost farthing.

Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time, Thou shalt not commit adultery. But I say unto you that whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her hath committed adultery with her already in his heart. And if thy right eye offend thee, pluck it out and cast it from thee; for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body be cast into hell. And if thy right hand offend thee, cut it off and cast it from thee; for it is profitable for thee that one of thy members should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell. It hath been said, Whosoever shall put away his wife, let him give her a writing of divorcement. But I say unto you that whosoever shall put away his wife, saving for the cause of fornication, causeth her to commit adultery; and whosoever shall marry her that is divorced committeth adultery.

Again, ye have heard that it hath been said by them of old time, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths. But I say unto you, Swear not at all—neither by heaven, for it is God's throne; nor by the earth, for it is his footstool; neither by Jerusalem, for it is the city of the great King. Neither shalt thou swear by thy head, because thou canst not make one hair white or black. But let your communication be, Yea, yea; Nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than these cometh of evil.

Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth; but I say unto you that ye resist not evil; but whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also. And if any man will sue thee at the law, and take away thy coat, let him have thy cloak also. And whosoever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain. Give to him that asketh thee, and from him that would borrow of thee turn not thou away.

Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbor and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you, that ye may be the children of your Father which is in Heaven; for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust. For if ye love them which love you, what reward have ye? Do not even the publicans the same? And if ye salute your brethren only, what do ye more than others? Do not even the publicans so? Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in Heaven is perfect.

Take heed that ye do not your alms before men, to be seen of them, otherwise ye have no reward of your Father which is in Heaven. Therefore, when thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the streets, that they may have glory of men. Verily I say unto you, they have their reward. But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth, that thine alms may be in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret himself shall reward thee openly.

And when thou prayest, thou shalt not be as the hypocrites are; for they love to pray standing in the synagogues and in the corners of the streets, that they may be seen of men. Verily I say unto you, they have their reward. But when thou prayest, enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly. But when ye pray use not vain repetitions, as the heathen do; for they think that they shall be heard for their much speaking. Be not ye, therefore, like unto them: for your Father knoweth what things ye have need of before ye ask him. After this manner, therefore, pray ye: Our Father which is in Heaven, hallowed be thy name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever. Amen. For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your Heavenly Father will forgive you also. But if ye forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Father forgive your trespasses.

Moreover, when ye fast, be not, as the hypocrites, of a sad countenance; for they disfigure their faces, that they may appear unto men to fast. Verily I say unto you, they have their reward. But thou, when thou fastest, anoint thine head and wash thy face, that thou appear not unto men to fast, but unto thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly.

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal: But lay up for yourselves treasures in Heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through and steal: For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.

The light of the body is the eye; if, therefore, thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light. But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If, therefore, the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness!

No man can serve two masters; for either he will hate the one and love the other, or else he will hold to the one and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and Mammon; therefore, I say unto you, take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment? Behold the fowls of the air; for they sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns, yet your Heavenly Father feedeth them. Are ye not much better than they? Which of you by taking thought can add one cubit unto his stature? And why take ye thought for raiment? Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin. And yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these. Wherefore, if God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is and to-morrow is cast into the oven, shall he not much more clothe you, O ye, of little faith? Therefore take no thought, saying, what shall we eat? or what shall we drink? or wherewithal shall we be clothed? (for after all these things do the Gentiles seek) for your Heavenly Father knoweth that ye have need of all these things. But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you. Take, therefore, no thought for the morrow; for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself. Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.

Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again. And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye? Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye, and then thou shalt see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye.

Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you.

Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you. For every one that asketh, receiveth; and he that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened. Or what man is there of you whom, if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone? Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent? If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in Heaven give good things to them that ask him? Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law of the prophets.

Enter ye in at the strait gate; for wide is the gate and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat: because strait is the gate and narrow is the way which leadeth unto life, and few there be that find it.

Beware of false prophets which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves. Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles? Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit.

A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit; neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit. Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire. Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them.

Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doeth the will of my Father which is in Heaven. Many will say to me in that day: Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? and in thy name have cast out devils? and in thy name done many wonderful works? And then will I profess unto them, I never knew you; depart from me, ye that work iniquity.

Therefore, whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock; and the rain descended, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell not, for it was founded on a rock. And every one that heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them not, shall be likened unto a foolish man, which built his house upon the sand; and the rain descended, and the flood came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house; and it fell, and great was the fall of it.

And it came to pass when Jesus had ended these sayings, the people were astonished at his doctrine.

The above is the complete discourse, which, for the information of our correspondent, we have transcribed as furnishing a more satisfactory statement of our religious views than we could possibly frame in our own words. We consider it a good creed—none better—even though our correspondent (who is an Illinois Congregationalist strayed from Connecticut) may naturally yearn for the Saybrook Platform. If the foregoing felicitous exposition (and we can assure our correspondent that it is from the highest authority) contains, according to his Puritan view, much that must be styled "evangelical," but something also that might be pronounced "liberal"; if he finds therein any lax, free-thinking, and infidel notion which, in his function as doctrinaire of orthodoxy, he cannot wholly compress into the narrow compass of the Andover or East Windsor "plan of salvation"; if he can point to any palpable heresy in any part of the discourse, and particularly in the introductory beatific sentences;—this heresy undoubtedly consists in the fact that some of these beatitudes, like golden keys, open Paradise to those who, without being sound in any orthodox system, simply content themselves with being "poor in spirit," expecting thereby to make "theirs the kingdom of heaven"—or who, giving too little weight to the Shorter Catechism, believe that by simply striving to be "pure in heart" they may thus be able to "see God." Perhaps if the author of this beautiful discourse—constituting what we may call a wayfaring man's creed—had waited until a later day before putting forth his views he might have omitted the passage "judge not, that ye be not judged"—out of deference to those Western doctors who, being the only kind of Christians entitled to bear the Christian name, have judicially decided that all others of a different shade of faith shall have no heritage in the kingdom of heaven.

After the mountain-side preacher finished his sermon, it is said that "the people were astonished at his doctrine." When our correspondent shall have read this divine production carefully, and weighed it justly, we would be glad to hear from him how much he too is astonished at its doctrine.

INFALLIBILITY IN A BUSINESS POINT OF VIEW.

BY the last advices from Rome, the Pope seems likely to carry his point, and have the doctrine of his personal infallibility enrolled among the dogmas of the Church by the authority of the Council. The local influences of the Sacred City and the personal influence of His Holiness and of the ecclesiastics there abiding, and notably of the Jesuits, will probably be more than the previous opinions of the assembled prelates, or of a majority of them, can resist. Especially, as it will be urged with no little force that without this arm the Pontiff will be unable to hold his own against his many enemies, and that the whole body must inevitably suffer by the paralysis of its head. It seems to the Holy Father, doubtless, and to the Society of Jesus, which has Rome for its capital as well as the Pope, that this new article of faith is all that can withstand the tide of modern ideas which threatens to sweep away not only their power and prestige, but their property as well.

The demand of the Pope for this fresh prerogative is no sign of the strength of the Church of Rome; contrarywise, it is a symptom of its decay, and a sign of its fall. In the days of the glory of the Church the bishops refused to part with that share of infallibility which inhered in them as part and parcel of the whole. The decision of a council representing the Church, was to be received as the inspired expression of the Divine will, behind which no human power could go, yet was binding upon all the faithful. But no council ever consented to invest the head of the Church with this supreme power, which belonged of immemorial prescription to the whole body. And there was no strong effort made by any of the sovereign pontiffs to have this prerogative of personal inspiration added to that of his official supremacy. He was the head; but the infallible inspiration which was the life of the Church inhered in all the members of the body, and needed their cooperation for its authentic expression.

And in the palmy days of Rome, as there was no hope of persuading the bishops to resign this divine attribute into the hands of their spiritual suzerain, so there was no pressing necessity for it. Down to the days of the French Revolution—and, indeed, during the reign of reaction which established **absolutism on all Catholic** thrones from the fall of Napoleon down to the revolution of 1848—the **Pope was as** well assured of his position, temporal as well as spiritual, as he could well desire to be. At any rate, he was wise enough to let well enough alone. But the last two and twenty years have brought about mighty changes, which announce greater yet to come. The establishment of the Kingdom of Italy on the ruins of that of Naples and of the dukedoms, the absorption of a part of the patrimony of St. Peter, the confiscation of the property of the Church outside of that strip of territory, the virtual conquest of Austrian Catholicism at Sadowa by the heretic King of Prussia, the exile of the Most Catholic Queen of Spain, the circulation of the Bible in Italy and Spain, and of the dreaded "modern ideas" through the press—all those things make it a very different world in which Pius the Ninth finds himself now from that he lived in at his election in 1846.

It seems to him, therefore, essential to his existence as a temporal prince that he should be invested with spiritual omniscience and omnipotence with which to protect himself. His scheme for procuring the recognition of the attribute of infallibility in his person and that of his successors has for its object the securing of whatever of his worldly dominions is left to him. It is, in fact, not to speak it profanely, an operation in real estate—not precisely a land speculation, but a plan for maintaining his title and possession of land, of which the first is questioned and the last threatened. As soon as his declarations shall be recognized as the authentic expression of the will of God, from which there can be no appeal, and disobedience to which is sure of punishment in the next life, they cannot be gainsaid by any good Catholic without mortal sin. The Pope is not merely the Vicegerent of God; he is practically God himself, and the thunders of the Vatican are to be regarded as authentic as those of Sinai. It is clear what an immense increase of power this gives to the Roman Pontiff. He has only to declare his temporal power over the City of Rome and Papal States one of the dogmas of the Church, and all the faithful must believe in and obey it as the express will of God divinely revealed, or else take the consequences.

Though the immediate object of the Pope in demanding the establishment of his personal infallibility as a dogma of faith is the securing of what is left of the property of the Holy See and of the Church generally, of course, its scope may be infinitely wider and more mischievous. Hence the opposition offered by all the great Catholic princes to its adoption. As the strength of Catholicism lies in the ignorance and bigotry of the lower orders, this new authority may produce serious disturbance and interfere materially with civil government. It may make all the endeavors after greater political freedom more difficult. But, on the other hand, it will make them more necessary. And it may hasten the day, sure to come, of the separation of church and state. At any rate, it will test the quality of Catholic obedience; and we shall see in a few years, perhaps in a few months, whether "bell, book, and candle" will drive the Italians back from Rome and her dependencies, after the French occupation is withdrawn. If they do not, and the other Powers stand by idly, then the bolt which the Pope had forged for his enemies will recoil upon himself and the prestige of his office with paralyzing power.

THE DWELLINGS OF THE POOR.

OF all the causes of misery and crime in our large cities at the present time the crowding of the poor in tenement houses is the greatest. Plenty of other causes cooperate with this, chief among which is the abundant sale of liquor; but the evils of intemperance, monstrous as they are, would be greatly lessened if the families of the poor lived in purer air and greater comfort. Their wretched surroundings and the vile examples constantly about them lead directly to drunkenness; and it has always been noticed that as wretchedness of living becomes greater intemperance and debauchery also increase. The startling facts bearing on this subject among the French workmen and workwomen are coming to the notice of our countrymen through the letters of Edward King, in the *Boston Journal*. The investigations of English philanthropists and sanitarians showed the same state of things in Great Britain thirty years ago, and it continues without much improvement to the present day. But we need not go abroad for evidence of the evil; it exists and is increasing at our very doors. It does much to neutralize all those influences which in America go to check poverty and vice, and raise the laboring poor out of the mire in which they have been cast by the natural working of European laws and customs. And, unless we bestir ourselves to provide better homes for our city poor, we shall see their condition growing much worse in the next ten years.

The concentration of population in cities, while country places cease to grow, or even dwindle in population, is a well-known phenomenon of the present century in Europe and the older portions of America. It is now going on in New England very rapidly; and, to a less extent, probably, along the whole Atlantic Coast. At the South it is one of the most marked results of the war and of emancipation. The freedmen crowd into cities and villages, instead of remaining on the plantations; and there are small cities at the South where the tenement-house problem is almost as formidable, all things considered, as it is in New York or Boston. But those two cities in the United States, and Montreal, in Canada, show the mischief in its worst American aspect. The mortality of those three cities is no doubt increased a third part by the wretched condition of the dwellings of the poor. The reports of our Board of Health, the investigations in Montreal made by Dr. Philip Carpenter, and the researches of Rev. Edward Hale, Gen. Oliver, and other persons in Boston, furnish evidence of what we have just said, and disclose abominations that ought only to be known to be removed.

A year ago the New York Board of Health declared, with many statistics to support its statement, "that the crowding of the poorer classes, and, indeed, of all classes except the wealthiest, in New York, was never before equaled. The number of families so greatly exceeds the number of tenements that large numbers of the poor dwell in groups of two or more families in single apartments, thus sharing the rent and wretchedness of that class of unhealthy homes." And the same authority reports a constantly increasing number of deaths from such chronic ailments as affect underfed and extremely poor people, driven by poverty into unwholesome tenements. This Board does something to improve the character of our city tenement houses by at least a partial enforcement of the tenement-house law of 1867—an admirable enactment, if it could only be carried out. In Boston the same increasing wretchedness of the tenement-house population is observed; and the same law exists, but it is absolutely a dead letter. Mr. Hale has called attention to this in his "Sybaris and other Homes"; but Gen. Oliver, the labor commissioner of Massachusetts, in his first report, now going through the press in Boston, furnishes the most powerful evidence of it. He reports visits made by him to ten or a dozen of the worst rookeries of the city, owned in some cases by millionaries, and always by men who derive a great income from them; and yet these tenement houses are in a worse condition than the stables and pigstyes of a decent farmer. The tenement-house law of Boston is violated in every one of its clauses; and yet not a single action has ever been maintained against the rich owners of these wretched and pestiferous buildings. What is still more remarkable, the State Board of Health gives scarcely a page of its report to this important subject, and hardly refers to the despised and rejected tenement-house law at all; while dwelling at great length on the sale of poisons by apothecaries, and the deplorable condition of the Brighton slaughter-houses. This is a good illustration of the inattention of even excellent and philanthropic people to the crying evil of which we speak.

Some curious statistics, showing the effect this crowding the poor into tenement houses has on their physical well-being, have fallen under our notice. They relate to Massachusetts; but the same facts are observed elsewhere. The population of that state is now some 1,400,000, of which rather more than a sixth part are in Boston. There is a state agent, whose business it is to look after the sick poor, whom the state supports. He reports that, in the year 1869, out of 1,462 cases returned to him, 786 were in Suffolk County (which is mainly Boston), or more than half this disease among less than a fifth part of the population. Again, he declares that this disproportion "becomes suddenly and painfully apparent when the frosts of winter compel the closing of doors and windows" in these vile abodes of the city poor. In October only forty per cent. of the sick state poor are found in Boston; but in November the percentage rises to 49½, and in December to 63 3-5—leaving only 36 2-5 per cent., or but little more than a third part of all these invalids, among the more than 1,100,000 Massachusetts people outside of Boston, while nearly two-thirds are found among the 260,000 inhabitants of that city. And this poisoning of the physical health is no more noticeable than the corruption of the moral condition of the same city population. Out of less than 13,000 persons committed to jail, houses of correction, and workhouses in Massachusetts in 1869 more than 7,000 were committed in Boston, and nine-tenths of these Boston criminals were from the lowest poor.

These are simple facts; and they show that many of the dwellings of the poor, even in America, are so unfit for human habitation that they generate disease and crime in a frightful disproportion to the comfortable houses of the more prosperous classes. There is not a vice known to ancient or modern times that may not spring up in their polluted atmosphere; there is scarcely an ill that flesh or spirit is heir to that does not find there its congenial home. The mere mention of these things ought to lead to a persistent effort to provide better dwellings for this class of our people. The problem is not without its difficulties; but it can be solved by energy and perseverance.

A SPADE IS A SPADE.

A FRIENDLY Boston newspaper (of the religious press) says:

"THE INDEPENDENT lately made a very severe attack on Rev. Dr. Curry, *going behind the editorial mask which every journal properly wears*, and singling him out for especial condemnation."

To the above we respectfully reply that some journals wear an "editorial mask"; others none. Some publicly advertise the names of their editors; others cloak these names under a veil. Some are conducted on the plan of impersonality, and are anonymous publications; others avow their editorship, as the title-page of a book confesses its writer. Thus the *Liberator* (in the days of the good fight against slavery) always carried at the head of its columns the distinct notification that its conductor was William Lloyd Garrison. On the other hand, the *Saturday Review* (our brilliant London cotemporary) has always been edited anonymously; and when its editor recently died the obituary notices in the English press gave the public, both of England and America, the first hint that such a personage had ever lived. Now, to have held Mr. Garrison publicly responsible for the editorial views which he put forth under his avowed name would have been just and courteous; but to have held Mr. Cook similarly responsible for a dissimilar mode of utterance by *The Saturday Review* would have been unjust and discourteous. The distinction is as plain as a pike-staff. Let us apply it to the case in hand.

The Christian Advocate, in a most unreasonable, unexpected, and unjustifiable manner, published a leading editorial article in which its writer, speaking in kind and flattering terms of the fraternal intimacy which had long existed between himself and the editor of THE INDEPENDENT (an expression for which we heartily thank him), nevertheless misrepresented our published views on the divorce question so grossly that on reading his article we exclaimed, "An enemy hath done this thing." Believing that the frank way is always the best way, we used our opportunity, in our next succeeding issue, to refer to his criticisms, to expose the fallacy of the arguments by which they were accompanied, and to vindicate our position on the general subject: a position which we hold in common with the doctrine and discipline of the Presbyterian Church, and of the civil laws of the New England States. And, in so doing, we referred to Dr. Curry by name, for the good and sufficient reason that his *own* paper refers to him by name. *The Christian Advocate* (itself being witness) is "edited by the Rev. Daniel Curry, D.D." It is not true, therefore, as our Boston cotemporary says, that in referring to Dr. Curry we went "behind the editorial mask which every journal properly wears." *The Christian Advocate* wears no editorial mask. The editorial utterances of that journal are publicly chargeable to its avowed editor. We cannot agree with our Boston friend that in thus referring to our New York cotemporary by name we were committing a breach of editorial propriety—or, as he phrases it, doing something "unworthy the gentlemanly tone of the editor of THE INDEPENDENT." The first essential of an editor is that he should be a gentleman. If we ever fail to fulfill this just requirement (as perhaps we sometimes do) we are not unwilling to be properly reminded of our shortcomings. "Faithful are the rebukes of a friend." We referred to Dr. Curry severely—as Peter criticized Paul—"because he was to be blamed." But, at the same time, if, in our reference, severe as we wished it to be, there was any expression unbecoming to the lips or pen of a gentleman, we hereby recall it and beg pardon for it. Toward Dr. Curry as an individual we entertain a warm and hearty respect—a respect beginning many years ago, and increasing with every added year since; but toward Dr. Curry as the editor of a public journal we have precisely the same feeling as toward any other public leader half a century behind the age. And we would not be at all surprised if "the gentlemanly soul of the editor of THE INDEPENDENT" (from what we know of "that very fiery particle") would have occasion in future, in referring to the *Christian Advocate*, to call Dr. Curry by name, just as in referring to the *New York Tribune* we might possibly call Mr. Greeley by name.

Editorial Notes.

AT a meeting of the Brooklyn Equal Rights Association last week, Mr. Theodore Tilton announced that an energetic movement was on foot to combine the leading national organizations for woman's suffrage into one harmonious and effective body. The societies alluded to are three: the American Equal Rights Association, of which Mrs. Lucretia Mott is president; the National Woman's Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton is president; and the American Woman Suffrage Association, of which Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is president. A conference of delegates representing officially the two latter of these associations, and incidentally the former, will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, April 6th, "to devise measures for the union and co-operation of all the friends of woman's suffrage throughout the Republic." The call for this conference was signed by several hundred of the most honored coworkers in the cause—making a list of weighty names, which will be given to the public on the assembling of the conference. Mrs. Lucretia Mott fervently hopes that the proposed reunion will take place. "I had interviews last fall," she writes, "with the active workers on both sides in Boston and New York, and plead with them that at the then coming convention in Cleveland they should merge their interests in one common cause. This, however, was not done. Still I hope it is not too late for this proposed union to take place. I love the pioneer and earnest workers on both sides too well to become a partisan." Miss Sarah Pugh expresses her "earnest wish that the fraternal effort for union may not be in vain." Mr. Gerrit Smith, in a characteristic letter, says: "May Heaven bless this movement!" Mrs. Frances D. Gage urges it forward with all her sympathetic earnestness and motherly zeal. It is believed that the presidents of the three societies will act in cheerful accord, each showing a magnanimous eagerness to merge their several dignities into a common head and front. The Brooklyn *Union*, in its report of the Saturday evening meeting, said:

"Mr. Tilton then in an elaborate and logical speech advocated the holding of a convention, and read letters from Mrs. Lucretia Mott and Miss Sarah Pugh sustaining his views on the subject.

"Mrs. Celia Burleigh followed with a short speech on the difficulty of compelling harmony where none existed, and maintained that, in view of the known antagonism existing between such leaders as Mrs. Lucy Stone and Mrs. Cady Stanton, Mr. Tilton had undertaken an impossibility.

"Mr. Tilton blandly replied that he didn't look forward to any such Utopian scheme as that of roiling together two or three or three or four leaders who preferred to stay apart; and that he did not believe that such a division should be made the occasion of separating thirty or forty thousand. Said he: 'I do not expect to reconcile those who refuse to be reconciled; but I have learned from personal inquiry, during a trip of 12,000 miles in twelve states last winter, that the great body of workers desire to combine in one organization. This proposed conference, therefore, is not in the interest of a half-dozen few, but in the greater interest of the universal many.' [Applause.]"

At the conclusion of the discussion the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the following minute be put on the records of the Brooklyn Equal Rights Association:

In view of the forthcoming conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, April 6th, "to devise measures for the union and co-operation of all the friends of woman's enfranchisement throughout the Republic, we hereby express our united wishes that its result may be to harmonize into one spirit and combine into one organization the American Equal Rights Association, the National Woman's Suffrage Association, the American Woman Suffrage Association, and the great army of noble and willing coworkers for woman's enfranchisement not connected with either of the aforesaid associations."

Resolved, That a copy of the above minutes be transmitted to the conference.

....The first number of a newspaper is very seldom as good as its subsequent numbers will average, and we waited for a second number of the new Presbyterian paper at Chicago before noticing it. But it has not come yet; and, not to be too late, we now give *The Interior* a cordial welcome. It is a mere trifle larger than its Congregational sister in Chicago; but that was to be expected, as the churches which it represents are more numerous. We are glad to see none of the virus which made its predecessor, the *Northwestern Presbyterian*, such a pestilent sheet. Its animus seems to be as broad and catholic as can well be consistent with denominationalism. As we shall read it carefully each week for news and views, let us beg of you, dear brothers Swazey and Santvoord, to make your denominational intelligence as complete as possible. We do not mean that you should fill up column after column of correspondence from a thousand local churches, telling how this church took in two members and that has a fine pastor. Leave that to the Baptist and Methodist organs, which do this thing to death. Give us summaries, records of progress, comparisons of 1870 with 1850 in ecclesiastical growth, new movements in Dakotah and Wyoming. The people will read these things, and THE INDEPENDENT will give *The Interior* credit for them. Let the man who writes be noticed as he publishes to know whether the publishers advertise in the paper. Let Sunday school books, which make so large a burden on the table, be read by some shrewd body, and stigmatized when they deserve it. In your "Foreign Field" do not trust simply to the Presbyterian magazine for missionary news. Get all the magazines, home and foreign, and collate them; or, if that be impracticable, quote freely (with credit) from our "Missionary Intelligence"; or, if you prefer, quote from the *Presbyterian*, of Philadelphia, but still give credit to THE INDEPENDENT. Don't let Dr. Patterson, who seems to think that he has the responsibility (which he shares with Professor Hovey, of Newton) of ridiculing science in the interest of Christianity, make you a party to his solecism. Such attacks hurt religion with those who know the matter; as witness the keen exposure in *Zion's Herald*, by Prof. Rice, of the Wesleyan University, of the scientific floundering of his brother Methodist, Prof. Townsend, in "*Credo*." We are tempted to go on with our lecture, but the editorial class is dismissed.

....Once or twice we have ventured to express the opinion that the first state in the Union to decree woman's enfranchisement would be Iowa—an opinion which derives some confirmation in the following friendly note from the radical and public-spirited editor of the Burlington *Hawkeye*:

IOWA SENATE CHAMBER,
DES MOINES, March 13, 1870.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

When here, several weeks ago, you complimented the Iowa senate for the handsome manner in which they struck down an old legal barrier that prevented the mother from inheriting the property of a deceased child on the same terms with the father. As you were present when that was done, and enjoyed it, so you would have been delighted to witness one or two events of a similar character that have taken place since.

One day there came in from the house a bill striking out from that section of our code which prescribes the personal qualifications of those who may be admitted to the bar the word "white." Turning to the section named, it was discovered that immediately following the word white was the word male; and instantly an amendment was offered striking out that word also. It was done, and the bill passed without discussion or opposition worth mentioning.

A day or two since there was a little sensation at the door of the senate as the doorkeeper announced "a message from the house," and ushered in the sprightly Miss Spencer, one of the clerks of the house, who, advancing down the aisle until she was in full view of all in the chamber, said, "Mr. President," and our handsome and gallant lieut.-governor responded, "Miss Clerk." Then the message was read, amid profound silence, followed by clapping of hands as the young lady withdrew, after doing so well what was never done before in an Iowa legislature. The resolution initiating the movement to amend our constitution by striking out the word male is pending, and I do not doubt will pass both houses before adjournment. Not very rapidly, but surely, I think we are tending toward the rule of equal rights for both sexes as well as all colors.

Wishing you many more happy pilgrimages to the prairies,

Truly your friend,
CHARLES BEARDSLEY.

....The *Morning Star*, the organ of the Freewill Baptist denomination, says:

"Judge Force, of Ohio, has decided that when a husband becomes so lost to all sense of honor, justice, and kindness as to strike his wife, the woman has sufficient cause to demand a divorce. That is right. The Bible allows divorce for adultery, but there is sense in the opinion that Christ mentioned this particular offense as a representation, or as standing for whatever crime involved total violation of the obligations of matrimony. It is in that sense that adultery is mentioned so frequently in the Old Testament. So when a man becomes brutal, abusive, ceases to be a protector, and becomes an oppressor; when he makes himself loathsome by drunkenness, base and infamous by any form of crime, the woman may demand a divorce. Christian faith and patience should cause her to exercise long suffering and forbearance; but it is this gracious impulse alone which holds her, and not the bonds of law."

Will the religious journals that lately declared THE INDEPENDENT to be the champion of "free love" because it expressed the very sentiment embodied in the above paragraph be equally prompt to denounce the *Morning Star*, or are they beginning to be ashamed of their mendacity? Are we to understand that we cannot agree with the Presbyterian Church in holding that there is more than one just ground of divorce without laying ourselves open to the charge of seeking to undermine the foundations of marriage? It would be well, we think, to settle the question whether the Presbyterian is a "free-love" church or not, or whether what is scriptural in that church becomes immoral when advocated in these columns. Perhaps the *Christian Advocate*, or that scrupulously courteous paper, the *Vermont Chronicle*, will try its hand on this problem.

....The Boston *Daily Advertiser*—one of the coolest and fairest journals in all the country, and without even the suspicion of ultraism—speaks as follows:

"The woman suffrage campaign in Vermont occasionally develops some curious features. One of the most discreditable is the quarrel going on between the reformers, on one the hand, and the Montpelier *Watchman* and the Burlington *Free Press*, on the other. These papers, in the bitterness of their opposition to the new movement, have not hesitated to give publicity to the vilest insinuations against the women who are now advocating in the Green Mountain State the enfranchisement of their sex. This is as foolish as it is unjust. The characters of the persons assailed are above suspicion, and their position is strengthened by the assaults made upon them."

We suspect that the journals alluded to by the *Advertiser* are satisfied ere now that they made a mistake in assailing the character of the advocates of woman suffrage, instead of trying to answer their arguments. They may possibly succeed for a time in deceiving and misleading a portion of their readers; they may even excite an amount of prejudice sufficient to control the action of the constitutional convention, so soon to be elected; but they are sure to be defeated at last. The people of Vermont love fair play, and in any place in that state where the women now advocating suffrage for their sex can be seen and heard the slanders of Dr. Lord and the *Watchman* will be powerless.

....We have received from Mrs. Catherine E. Beecher a printed slip, setting forth the views of "two classes now aiming to remedy the wrongs of women," but who "differ from each other as to the nature, the causes, and the true remedy of these wrongs." Her statement of the views of the friends of woman suffrage would hardly be accepted by them as fair and just; but her efforts to promote the thorough education of women, to inspire in them a keener sense of their domestic, social, and maternal duties, are worthy of sympathy and support. In behalf of the American Woman's Educational Association she extends an invitation to all women who worship in any religious denomination to meet the managers, and, after hearing their communications, to take such action as they may deem most expedient. The meeting will be held at Steinway Hall, on the last Monday of March (the 28th), at eleven o'clock A. M. Notices will be given from the city pulpits on the preceding Sunday, March 27th, and also in the city papers.

....Wyoming not only lets women vote, and requires them to serve as jurors, but even appoints them as magistrates. Mrs. E. Morris holds an appointment as justice of the peace; and the papers bring us an account of a case which she was called upon

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50 in the Interior,
the South, 19 in the
he Pacific States.

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asserting too much
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discussed has been
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tion. This measure
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of Lord James Butc
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to go to Spain or
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e still performed. A
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nd a grand *fiesta* at
cal performance by an
tors. The play was
of the 'Fall of Man,'
d God, Adam, Eve,
il, Appetite, etc. God
ell-known butcher of
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racing, dancing, and
the feast."

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presbyteries the Latin thesis required b
erally a mere farce.

....At the late Pittsburgh Convention,
call to which was addressed to members o
creeds, Josiah Cohen, Esq., a Jewish cit
of Pittsburgh, arose to speak against
proposed amendment recognizing Christi
in the Constitution; but was informed tha
argument on that side was allowed, but
as to the form of the amendment and ho
secure its adoption.

....The *Tribune* says that visitors to
Vatican Council are shown in the Chur
St. Augustine "the cord with which J
Iscariot hanged himself; a wing of the a
Gabriel; the comb of the cock that cr
when Peter denied his Lord; the boa
Noah; and the staff with which Moses di
the Red Sea." And the cicerone has p
of authentic relics for sale.

....The Pope forbade the French pre
from celebrating mass for the soul of
Count de Montalembert, considering
demonstration of hostility to the Œcu
ical Council. An Italian bishop offici
and the Pope attended in one of the gal
As the ceremonies took place while the C
cil was in actual session, few of the bish
could assist.

....The Lafayette-avenue church of Br
lyn has had a steady revival work since
Week of Prayer, and 98 have been rece
into the church, of whom 60 were by pr
fession of faith. The present membersh
this prosperous church is 1,370, consid
more than of any other Presbyterian c
in the country.

....The first Protestant sermon pre
west of the Mississippi was by Rev. J
Kerr, Baptist, at St. Louis, Oct. 20th, 1
on the occasion of the funeral of his
The first Protestant sermon in New Or
was preached Nov. 17, 1805, by Rev. Pa
der Chase, of the Protestant Episc
Church.

....When the Greek Archbishop of
lately visited Oxford, and was honored
the doctorate of laws, but one man and
woman could be found who understood
ern Greek. The addresses were in fault
Attic Greek; but, with the barbarous
accent, were veritable "Greek" to the u
dignitary.

....We gave an account two weeks ag
a manifesto of some Southern Roman Ca
lic priests in favor of an American
than a Roman church. The *Ameri*
Churchman, of Chicago, says: "We have
selves seen letters, within a few months p
from Roman Catholic priests, taking quit
pronounced ground as is taken in this m
festo."

....An utterly unintelligible ocean
gram states that "union between the Eng
and Scottish Presbyterian bodies approac
completion." Meetings have been held
Liverpool and elsewhere in support of
attended by United, Reformed, and, we
lieve, English Presbyterians; but no imm
ate union is probable.

....Burlington University, Iowa, wh
has lately appointed Mrs. M. A. P. Dur
A. M., a graduate of Oberlin, as professo
rhetoric and logic (so women can be log
is under Baptist control. There are 6 pro
ors, no debt, and $30,000 as the beginning
an endowment.

....John Dixon, of Dixon, Ill., is the
survivor of a band of 12 young men who
ganized in 1809 the Young Men's Bible So
ty of New York, which was the parent o
Bible Society, and the first society in
world to take as its simple object the d
tion of the Bible without note or comm

....The Baltimore Methodist Confe
voted not to forward money to the New
treasurer of their Sunday School Society
cause, as one of those implicated in its
difficulties in the Book Concern, he does
command the confidence of the entire ch

....In 1832 the first Congregational ch
in Missouri was organized in St. Louis, u
the charge of Dr. Post. Now there ar
such churches in the state, and in St. L
itself and its suburbs there have 6 chur
gone off from the original one. But
churches in the state survived the war.

....The English Society for the Supp
sion of Vice has destroyed 129,681 indec
prints, 16,220 illustrated books, 5 tons of
ter press of the same sort, 16,005 sheets
songs, besides copperplates, printing pres
etc. Each prosecution costs $150.

....Two Presbyterian churches of Cov
ton, Ky., have been for years disconnec
with any assembly. By mutual arrangem
and the dismission of members from one
the other, the First church has just join
the Northern and the Second the South
branch.

....A weekly Protestant paper, *La Sem*
has been started as the organ of the P
churches in Belgium, and intended to spr
true views among the working classes.
influence will not be lessened by the fact t
it is also republican in its proclivities.

....In Wilmington, Ill., a Roman Cath
church has just raised nearly $3,000 by a
and lotteries. An elder in the Presbyte
church and the superintendent of its Sabb
school presided as judges at the drawing
the lotteries, and the superintendent of
Methodist school drew a prize.

....There are 23 denominations in Bo
more, with 184 church edifices; of which
are Methodist Episcopal, 9 Southern Me
odist and 16 Methodist of other sorts;
Catholic, 22 Episcopal, 15 Presbyterian, a
12 Lutheran.

....Nine young men in the Mercersbu
(German) Reformed Theological Seminar
have offered to become home missionaries
the West, if a Church Home, such as has be
proposed, is established, to which they m
return when disabled.

....The story that in an Immersion
church in Columbus, O., several young lad
refused to enter the baptistery after
colored man had been immersed is indig
nantly denied by the pastor of the only Ba
tist church in the town.

....Rev. J. L. Barlow has resigned the pa
torate of the Baptist church of Dundee, I
because his church required him to baptize
candidate for membership who is an adhere
Mason.

....Rev. Newman Hall has been so seriou
ly ill since his separation from his wife, who
temper is said to have been unendurable, t
prayers have been offered for his recovery
meetings in London.

....The Established Kirk of Scotland h
1,354 congregations and about 470,000 me
bers. The Free Church has about 258,0
and the United Presbyterians about 160,0
communicants.

....The Cumberland Presbyterians ha
their strength on the Border States, and y
did not divide during the war. They hav
140,000 members.

....The Baptists of Ireland have double
since the revival of 1859. They employ
missionaries, who preach in 100 station
mostly in the North of Ireland.

....The English Bible Society does not a
dorse its president, Lord Shaftesbury, in h
opposition to the proposed revision of the E
glish version.

....The Northern Presbytery (New Yor
and vicinity) of the Reformed Presbyteria
church has voted against the proposed union
with the United Presbyterians.

....Dr. Eddy, Reformed Dutch, lately co
ducted a Monday-evening Lenten service for
Dr. Schenck, of St. Ann's Episcopal church
Brooklyn.

....The Jewish Feast of Purim was enth
siastically celebrated last week, with feasting
masquerades, and gifts.

....Two hundred Canadian Zouaves have
finished their two years' service, and are n
their way home from Rome.

....It is stated that the Pope has refused
to allow admission to the Council of a rep
resentative of France.

....The Coliseum organ of Boston has been
purchased for Rev. T. De Witt Talmage's
church, Brooklyn.

....The *New Jerusalem Messenger* says that
two of the professors in Cornell University
are Swedenborgians.

....Premier Gladstone's second son ha
just been ordained priest of the Church o
England.

....Oregon Presbyterians are asking aid fo
a college in Albany, Oregon.

Publisher's Department.

PARK HOTEL.

Every day some hundreds of crowded railway trains pour into the city ten thousand strangers from all parts of the country. Every day scores of steamboats and sailing vessels bring in their thousands from Boston, Fall River, Portland, Charleston, and New Orleans; from England, from France, from Heathendom and from Christendom. They pour into our vast metropolis like the rivers into the ocean; and yet the ocean is not full, nor is this city over-filled. Where go all these crowds? What accommodation do they find? Where do they eat and sleep? It is easy to answer. They all go to the hotel. They scatter according to their several tastes. One class goes to the old Astor House; another where they have the privilege of the highest style and the most needlessly extravagant prices. Southerners clique together at one place; and Frenchmen in another. But where shall the visitor of quiet tastes, who wishes to pay no extravagant prices, but who wants home comforts and convenient access to business—where shall he find in New York a good American hotel?

We think we can answer that question. We think there is in the city one genuine American hotel. We do not mean one of those pretentious houses of entertainment which, in trying to be European, are neither English, French, nor American; but an undisguised hotel on the pure American principle—which means perfect cleanliness, good cookery, comfortable apartments, nice furniture, faithful attention, good ventilation, a pleasant aspect to everything, and reasonable charges. Just such a hotel as this is the Park Hotel, on the corner of Beekman and Nassau streets, where the guest finds, at the small charge of three dollars a day, all the comforts, at least, which he may have been accustomed to in his own well-regulated home; and, in most cases, several which he has not been accustomed to. This hotel is one of the most conveniently situated of the down-town hotels for a business man. It is but a short block distant from the City Hall Park, and from horse-cars to all parts of the city—just where the merchant or visitor from the country wants to find himself when he begins his morning's work. In addition to the regular dining-room for the guests of the house, on the second floor, there is a most capital restaurant on the first floor for the use of the general public, which is a favorite place of resort for the merchants and other business men of the neighborhood. This hotel has just been thoroughly repaired. It has been refurnished and painted throughout, and put in capital order; and we are sure that the thousands who have in years past voted it the most comfortable place in the city will now be more than satisfied as they revisit it, and find it again under the management of Mr. Geo. Wight, the gentlemanly and attentive proprietor. If he serves our readers half as well as he has us when we have been to his hotel, we are sure none of them will be sorry that they followed our advice to try Park Hotel the next time they come to New York.

HOPE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This young company has achieved the most wonderful success in Life Insurance known to modern times. Organized in November last, it has already issued over 1,400 policies, insuring more than $3,000,000, and last week issued on an average 22 policies daily. These results have been attained simply by first establishing the company upon an acknowledged solid and secure basis, and selecting officers to manage its concerns whose fidelity and integrity and enterprise was so apparent as to inspire universal confidence in the community; hence, this institution has with one leap, as it were, sprung from infancy to mature proportions, having its future usefulness already amply insured.

And now the president, being keenly alive to the wants of the whole community, has resolved to place the benefits of life insurance within the reach of the *industrial classes*, and for this new feature has already secured letters patent.

This experiment, so new and novel, combining the system of savings bank and life insurance, appreciating the needs of the poor, is destined to accomplish great good among the classes most needing the advantages secured by life insurance, and will sooner or later divert the weekly earnings from the ordinary savings institutions to the more profitable investment here offered. We advise our readers to look into this as a matter of great importance.

Full explanation of this plan will be found in their advertisement, in another column.

ELASTIC SPONGE.

The introduction of this new preparation for stuffing cushions, mattresses, pillows, etc. has created quite a revolution in these lines of goods, and house and hotel-keepers, superintendents of railroad and steamboat lines are bringing this new article into general use, a test of the same having established the fact that the sponge as now prepared by the American Patent Sponge Company is the equal in every respect of the best curled hair, and much more durable and less expensive.

The sponge used is the ordinary sponge, prepared in a manner so as to give the fiber an elasticity which it will retain without change indefinitely; and, as it is entirely indestructible by ordinary use, it will make the most durable cushion or mattress that can be made.

Call and examine it.

GEO. C. ALLEN AND HIS FIRST-CLASS JEWELERY.

As will be seen by his advertisement, in another column, George C. Allen, No. 515 Broadway, is offering his stock of Jewelery, Watches, and Silver-plated Ware at greatly reduced prices, preparatory to moving.

We have had dealings with Mr. Allen, and we know him to be reliable in his representations, which is highly important to those who wish to purchase articles in his line for their own use.

Give him a call.

EARLY MORN.

Thousands of both sexes, in this country, awake every morning languid, unrefreshed, and devoid of all inclination for breakfast. No matter from what cause these indescribable feelings may proceed, their best and quickest remedy will be found in a dose of Plantation Bitters. The beneficial effect is immediate. The stomach at once responds to the genial influence of the preparation, and a reserve of latent vitality, which only required the awakening agency of this potent invigorant to render it active, is brought into play. Of all appetizers it is the most infallible, and the impulse which it imparts to the digestive functions soon puts dyspepsia to flight.

Tinkham, Scott & Co., Agents Myrtle Soap Company, are offering extraordinary inducements to buyers of their soap. See their advertisement, in another column. Full particulars to be had on application to their office, 70 Murray street, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We invite the attention of our mercantile readers to the advertisement of Messrs. E. S. Mills & Co., in another column. They keep a large stock of *Black Silk Mantles, Spring Arabs, Burnous, Paniers*, etc., etc., in new designs, for ladies' wear, which they offer at very low prices.

SWISS CARVED GOODS.

The Swiss M'f'g Co., 36 East 14th St. cor. University Place.

"AUTHORS OF THE UNITED STATES."

This splendid engraving given away for *every five dollars received from any one person*—either for two new subscribers, or one renewal for two years, or for a renewal for one year and one new subscriber.

This is one of the largest and most beautiful steel engravings ever presented to the public. As a holiday gift it is *unsurpassed:* and can be had, as above, practically for *nothing.*

CLOTHES WRINGERS.

We have made arrangements with the manufacturers of the "Reliance Wringer," by which we offer the "Cog-Wheel Machine" (cash price $9) to any person who will send us the names of four new subscribers, with the money, $10; or who will renew their own subscription for four years in advance and pay us $10. The "Wringer" will be delivered at our office or sent by express, as may be directed. *See advertisement on the 5th page.*

DIED.

Mead.—At North Greenwich, Ct., on Thursday, March 10th, at the residence of her nephew, James L. Palmer, Esq., Miss Lucinda Mead, aged 62 years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILLIMANTIC LINEN COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Three Cord Silk Finish

AND

Six Cord Soft Finish

Spool Cotton.

The latter particularly adapted for Sewing Machines, as will be seen by the following certificate from the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.:

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.,
No. 625 Broadway,
New York, March 2d, 1868.

We beg to call the attention of the public and our Agents to the NEW SIX CORD THREAD of the Willimantic Linen Co., which we have thoroughly tested, and find superior to any other in the market. Good Thread is essential to the successful working of Sewing Machines, and we have always endeavored to improve. The Willimantic Company has made special efforts to satisfy us, and expended a Million of Dollars in building and organizing a New Factory. Now, with improved machinery, it has achieved a success exceedingly gratifying to us; and furnishes a new Six Cord Thread which we commend to our Agents and to purchasers and users of Wilson and other Sewing Machines.

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.

Geo. S. Moulton & Co.,

Sole Agents in New York,

191 CHAMBERS ST.

Use JOHN DWIGHT & CO.'S
BEST SALERATUS
or their SUPER CARB. SODA. No others are equal to these for cooking purpoes. Established 1846.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

IN WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL MOVE TO

513 BROADWAY,

UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, May 1st, and is selling Fine Gold Watches, Fine Gold Chains, Ear-Rings and Pins, Bracelets, Lockets, Necklaces, etc., at greatly reduced prices. GEO. C. ALLEN, 515 Broadway, one door below Canal street, and 1173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th streets.

HARVEY FISK & A. S. HATCH.

Office of FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Gov'nt Securities,

No. 5 Nassau Street New York.

Opposite U. S. Sub-Treasury.

We receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on balances. We make collections on all points in the United States and Canada, and issue Certificates of Deposit available in all parts of the Union.

We buy and sell, at current rates, all classes of Government Securities, and the Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company; also Gold and Silver Coin and Gold Coupons.

We buy and sell at the Stock Exchange miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, on commission, for cash.

We offer also the United States Six-per-cent. Thirty-Year Currency Bonds, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroad, which are widely esteemed by moneyed corporations, as the longest Six-per-cent. Government Bond in the market.

Communications and inquiries by Mail or Telegraph will receive attention.

FISK & HATCH.

FOR SALE,

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING

10 AND 12 PER CENT.,

ALL OF A HIGH ORDER, AND FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SUITABLE FOR PERMANENT, SAFE, AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS. FOR SALE AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR, FOR THE PRESENT ONLY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS, SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO

NEW YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, AND GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF RAILROAD BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES, ALL OF A FIRST-CLASS CHARACTER, PAYING LARGE DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST, AT LOW RATES FOR INVESTMENT, BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,

NO. 43 PINE STREET.

N. B.—All Securities not dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom of this house for many years.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

PARIS. 1867.

WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway, N. Y., Awarded, over Eighty-Two Competitors

The Highest Premium.

A GOLD MEDAL,

for the perfection of Sewing Machines and Button-hole Machines. The only Gold Medal for this branch of manufacture.

A FAVORITE REMEDY.

We believe no medicine in the world has ever given such astonishing proof of its efficacy as Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam. In cases of severe *Coughs, Bronchitis*, and incipient CONSUMPTION this medicine acts in the most prompt and agreeable manner, restoring health when all other remedies have failed.

THE DYING BODY

SUPPLIED WITH THE VIGOR OF LIFE!

THROUGH

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A small atom of vaccine matter is sufficient to charge the system of the most robust and wealthy body against Small-Pox. This potent power is secured through the blood. In every drop of DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT there are concentrated the nourishing, strengthening, and purifying properties that will secure to every human being pure, rich, strong, and healthy blood.

If the blood can be charged with vaccine matter in atomic proportions, that reproduces on the part of the body inoculated a poison of such virulence that an atom will charge an ordinary body containing 140 pounds of blood, is it not reasonable that a remedial agent like RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, made from the most healing, purifying, strengthening extracts from the vegetable kingdom of known medicinal qualities, and combined together by the highest chemical skill, and the medicinal properties of these substances obtained under a process that secures only the active properties of the substances used, should have equally as potent power for cleansing, purifying, enriching, and strengthening the blood?

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system *the vigor of life*, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. The SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT possesses *tissue-making* and *flesh-making* elements and supplies the system with any deficiency of *Caloric* or *heat-making constituents*. No matter how deeply seated or engrafted in the tissues, cartilages, glands, organs, or bones disease and corruption may be, the influence of this powerful agent on the blood and other fluids that supply the living body with repairs will so charge the system with such constituents as to *resolve* and exterminate the *dead* and *decomposing matter*, and supply its place with *sound* and *living structure*, nourished by rich, pure, and strong blood.

By the chemical action by which the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT has on the substances taken into the stomach during its process of digestion into Chyme and Chyle, before it is made blood, as well as the nourishing constituents it converts into blood, and its specific action when entering the circulation, it exterminates every atom of virus from the blood, and *resolves away all deposits of disease*, whether caused by the action of some specific poison or virulent disease, or Mercury, Corrosive Sublimate, Calomel, that may have accumulated in the bones, tissues, cartilages, or joints, or from some *transmitted family complaint* that may have run through half a dozen generations.

Scrofula, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands, and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person the truth of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the waste and decomposition that is daily progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—it certainly, for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digested better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic Scrofula and Constitutional Skin, and Syphilitic diseases; but it is the only positive cure for Kidney, Bladder, Urinary and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is burning sensation, and pain in the Small of the Back along the Loins.

In all these conditions Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, aided by the application of Radway's Ready Relief to the Spine and Small of the Back, and the Bowels regulated with one or two of Radway's Regulating Pills per day, to promote a speedy cure, and in a few days the patient will be enabled to hold and discharge naturally without pain, and the Urine will be restored to its natural color.

Price one dollar per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists.

Read FALSE AND TRUE. Send one letter-stamp to Radway & Co., No. 87 Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

Sold by Druggists.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS

AND

ST. JOSEPH

RAILROAD CO.

THE

Last of the Issue of $1,000,000

NOW READY FOR SALE

AND

DELIVERY,

Amounting to $250,000,

AND

ARE THE ONLY BONDS EVER ISSUED BY THIS COMPANY.

They are secured by a first and only Mortgage upon the entire property of the Company, including Franchises, Rights of Way, etc., and at the safe rate of $13,300 per mile on a complete and equipped road in successful operation.

Trustees for the Mortgage: Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

This Road connects St. Louis with St. Joseph by the most direct and the shortest route.

They are Coupon Bonds, in denominations of $1,000, payable (Principal and Interest) in Gold, in the City of New York.

The Principal is payable 25 years from November, 1868, in Gold.

The Interest, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum, is payable 1st May and November in each year, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, free of tax.

We are authorized to offer these Bonds for sale at 87½ and accrued Interest in Currency. We do so with a full knowledge of the perfect security upon which they are issued, and with this knowledge we unhesitatingly recommend them as a safe and reliable investment.

TANNER & CO.,
49 Wall street N. Y.

GEO. OPDYKE & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 NASSAU STREET,

offer for sale the following desirable securities:

NEW YORK, OSWEGO, AND MIDLAND RAILROAD first mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, free of Government tax, principal and interest payable in gold. Price par and accrued interest in currency.

MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD first mortgage, 8 per cent. bonds. Price 85 and accrued interest.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured Bonds, and upon application full information will be furnished.

Lockwood & Co.,

94 BROADWAY,

CONTINUE THE

BANKING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS

IN

COVERNMENT, RAILWAY, AND OTHER SECURITIES.

THE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 3 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass., established for the treatment of all diseases, the subjects of which are so liable to humiliation and extortion at the hands of the advertising medical pretenders who infest all our large cities, is now open for the reception of patients. The Faculty of the Institute may be confidentially consulted personally or by letter to all cases. Its medical publications, comprising THE MEDICAL EXAMINER, monthly, at 50 cents a year; THE GENTLEMAN'S MEDICAL ADVISER, and THE LADIES' GUIDE TO HEALTH, 25 cents each, will be sent to any address on receipt of the price. Ladies and gentlemen—young, middle-aged, or past the prime of life—suffering from any disease or infirmity arising from constitutional weakness, impotency, or sterility, desiring medical treatment or advice, may, with the assurance that their correspondence will be regarded as strictly confidential, and be promptly answered, address, inclosing consultation fee of $5, THE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL INSTITUTE, or P. MORRILL, M. D., No. 3 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass.

Recommended by Physicians and Scientific Men. For Lungs and Throat. The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Get the genuine. Prices, $1 and 50 cents.

No Safer or Better Investment

THAN THE

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS

OF THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA

AT 95. FREE FROM TAX.

This railroad runs 224 miles north and south through the finest and most thickly settled portion of the magnificent State of Iowa, and is the only link wanting to connect the railway centers of St. Louis and St. Paul by an unbroken line, 147 miles shorter than any existing route. This road offers many advantages. The building of the railroad north from St. Paul to Duluth, at the head of Lake Superior, where five railroads will soon center—the construction of the North Pacific Railroad, already begun—and the rapid development of a new and productive country in Minnesota and the northwest, must furnish a large Southern traffic. As the Upper Mississippi is frozen over during the winter, and its navigation is often uncertain during the summer, from low water, this road must have at all times a large amount of transportation, and a monopoly of the business at some seasons of the year. Its connections with other lines, interested by mutual ownership or running arrangements, will give it almost the entire north and south travel between its terminal points and their vicinity.

This road will have a great advantage over any other Western line in carrying the best quality of coal from where it is abundant in Southern Iowa to Northern Iowa and Minnesota, where none is to be found; and in securing return freights of lumber, for which the demand is very great.

The construction of the road is not an experiment, dependent upon any uncertain negotiation of its bonds. It is in the hands of gentlemen of wealth and ability, comprising many leading bankers and railroad builders of experience. Forty-six miles of the line are just completed, and eighty-eight miles more are graded. An abundant supply of iron, ties, and other materials has been contracted for. The Company have a large and daily increasing surplus of money on hand, and the stock subscriptions and the sales of the bonds give them ample means to push the work forward; so that, with favorable weather, it is expected that the whole line will be completed this season.

SECURITY OF THE INVESTMENT.

So far as we can learn, every completed railroad in the Northwest is not only earning the interest on its bonds, but a dividend on its stock; and we believe the Central of Iowa must occupy an equally strong financial position.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is but $16,000 per mile, or less than four millions, in all,

Of which over One Million have already been Sold.

As we consider these securities among the choicest in the market, we have no doubt that the remainder will be rapidly taken, so that it may be well for parties desiring to purchase to do so at once.

WE BELIEVE THERE WILL BE NO MORE FAVORABLE TIME TO SELL GOVERNMENTS AND BUY REALLY FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD SECURITIES—SUCH AS THESE—THAN THE PRESENT.

After a full examination, we have accepted an Agency for the Sale of the above First Mortgage Bonds, and desire to recommend them to our customers **AS A THOROUGHLY SAFE AS WELL AS PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.** We have no hesitation in saying that, in our opinion, the Central Railroad of Iowa will be one of the most important and valuable roads in the West.

Jay Cooke & Co.,

No. 20 WALL STREET.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained and subscriptions will be received at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 Pine Street, New York; at offices of JAY COOKE & CO., New York, Philadelphia, and Washington; the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, and banking houses of HOWES & MACY, New York; and at banking house of E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia.

W. B. SHATTUCK,
Treasurer.

CONDICT & CO.,

BANKERS,

78 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WE OFFER

150,000 First Mortgage 7 per cent. Savannah and Charleston Railroad Bonds at 85 cts.

20,000 Bonds City of Williamsport, Pa., 6 per cent., at 80 cts.

10,000 Rochester Water Loan Gold Bonds, 6 per cent., at 80 cts.

6,000 Grand River Valley Railroad Bonds, guaranteed by Michigan Central, 8 per cent., at 102.

Vermilye & Co.,

BANKERS,

Nos. 16 & 18 Nassau st.,

Dealers in all issues of Government Securities and in Gold and Gold Coupons.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

Railway Stocks, Bonds, and Gold,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFER FOR SALE

1,500,000 ACRES LANDS,

ON THE LINE OF THE ROAD, IN THE STATE OF NEBRASKA,

For Cash or Credit, at Low Rates

PRICES RANGING FROM

$2.50 to $10.00 per Acre.

CONVENIENT TO MARKET, BOTH EAST AND WEST.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with accompanying Maps, now ready.

Sent Free to all Parts of the United States, Canada,

These Lands are as

RICH AND FERTILE AS ANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

For pamphlets and all information address

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Agent U. P. R. R. Co.,
Omaha, Nebraska.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall st. New York,

(Brown Brothers & Co.'s Building.)

RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT, IN GOLD, COIN, OR CURRENCY, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances, subject to check at sight.

Issue Certificates of Deposit, bearing *four per cent.* interest, payable on demand.

Negotiate Loans

Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold.

Buy and Sell Government and other Securities on commission.

Make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

GOLD LOAN

OF THE

ROCHESTER, N. Y., WATER WORKS COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE

SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, $1,000 EACH.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

DUE IN 1889.

Interest Payable May and November 1st,

AT UNION TRUST COMPANY, N. Y.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$300,000, AT 86c. FLAT.

CAPITAL STOCK	$800,000
AUTHORIZED ISSUE BONDS	$00,000

We respectfully invite the attention of Capitalists and Investors to these Bonds.

SECURITY OF THE LOAN.

The entire property is mortgaged to the Union Trust Company, New York, as Trustees for the Bondholders. The whole of the Mortgage to Union Trust Company upon the certificate of J. C. Trautwine, Esq., a Civil Engineer, superintending the laying of the present Bondholders, and approved by the Board of Directors of the Rochester W. W. Company, and Daniel Marsh, Esq., Civil Engineer for the Company, which certificate shall state that the money has been actually expended on the Works. This provision insures THAT EACH BOND REPRESENTS COMPLETED WORK.

PROSPECTS OF THE COMPANY.

Rochester, and the villages of Henrietta, East Rush, and Honeoye Falls, through which the conduit pipe passes, are on limestone foundation. Consequently all wells are sunk in limestone and produce a hard lime water. The water in the Genesee River, for the same reason, is hard and unfit for use. Rochester, therefore, with its 75,000 inhabitants, one of the most flourishing and thriving cities in this state, *is without water*, except the rain water caught in cisterns, and a precarious supply of hard lime water from the wells and fountains. The latter is expensive to obtain, and is entirely unsuitable for domestic purposes. The city is wholly unprotected in the event of great fires, and the numerous factories, the Erie and New York Central Railroad repair shops, are compelled now to incur great expense to supply their boilers with lime-water, which greatly injures them. It is safe to say that there is no city in the country where water is needed more, and where the citizens will so gladly take and pay for it, as Rochester. We were sold by the proprietor of the largest hotel in Rochester that it cost him 67 per day to supply his hotel with water.

The estimate rested from 20 miles of pipe in the city is.....$190,000

This estimate was carefully made and certified to by several of the leading citizens, many of whom were city officials, as believing it to be correct, and we would be pleased to show it to parties desiring to purchase the bonds.

Interest on $800,000 bonds at 6 per cent., gold, say.....60,000

Leaving for current expenses, dividends, and to extend the Works, per annum.....$130,000

THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS WILL FULLY DEMONSTRATE THE FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY:

The number of dwellings in Rochester, as ascertained from the City Clerk's Assessment Roll, is 16,336; the estimated value of the same deduced from the assessment being not less than Forty Million Dollars. Assuming, with a very liberal discount, that two-thirds only of this number of dwellings will be immediate consumers, and taking the low average of $12 each for the 7,000 houses supplied, we have from this source a revenue of.....$100,000

There are 50 Hotels in the city, and above 1,000 Manufactories, Mills, Tanneries, Saloons, etc., all, without exception, anxious to make special contracts with the Company. The annual value of these contracts at the lowest estimate is.....$5,000

Annual Rental from City, County, and State.....2,500

Annual Rental from Railroads and Steam Engines.....10,000

$190,000

That the above estimates are made on a low calculation may be seen by reference to the Annual Report of the City of Louisville, where a total of 3,089 prem

Book Table.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SOCIETY.

MR. BOURNE'S somewhat ponderous volume, nominally the *History of the Public School Society*, (William Wood & Co.), is really a history of public education in the City of New York. The author (or, rather, the compiler, for he disavows authorship in his preface) was appointed in 1853, at the death of the society, to write its memoirs. He has had every facility in access to documents and papers which have become important parts of the history of our country; but which, hid away in old files of newspapers or even in manuscript, have been utterly inaccessible to the general reader, or even to any ordinary student. The result is a volume which, little adapted by either its subject matter or its treatment to the general reader, is a valuable contribution to what we may call the raw material of history.

At the beginning of the present century Joseph Lancaster introduced in England, and subsequently in this country, a system of instruction borrowed from the English schools in India, but generally known by the name of the importer as the Lancasterian system. The essence of this system was simply that advanced pupils should become assistant teachers, the teacher himself a principal. Its supposed advantages were military discipline, and an economy such as rendered feasible that universal education which was before only a dream of poets. This scheme was received with the wildest enthusiasm. It was confidently believed that the educational millennium had already dawned, and Joseph Lancaster was crowned by universal acclaim as pre-eminent among the philanthropists as well as philosophers of his age. It was in the impetus which the Lancasterian system gave to popular education that the Public School Society was organized. De Witt Clinton was its first president, and may be regarded as its founder. Up to the date of its organization, 1805, the City of New York had depended for the education of its youth on private schools of a very moderate degree of excellence, and on such charity schools as were sustained by the different denominations. That of the Dutch Church still remains the oldest educational institution in the state, if not, indeed, in the United States. The object of the Public School Society was simply to provide for such poor children as were not provided for by any religious corporation. At that time there seems to have been no idea—none, at least, that was avowed—to provide for the commercial metropolis of America any other system than that ecclesiastical one which has been the bane not only of Roman Catholic Italy, Spain, and France, but of Protestant England as well. We wish that space and time permitted us to trace the development of our present system from this seed. At first the Public School Society depended altogether on private contributions. But the children of the almshouse were unprovided for. The Society undertook their education. The city furnished them with a building and with the means of putting it in repair; and, later, with a lot and some aid toward building on it. A school fund had accumulated in the state. Appropriations were made from this fund by the legislature. The churches grew jealous. It was argued then, as now, that a school was none the worse for being religious. Applications were made for their share of school moneys by some of these church societies. It is an interesting fact that the first applications came from Protestant churches. They were granted. All the evils which imagination has depicted as flowing from sectarian schools followed—and some which men have never imagined. Whatever Protestant still needs light on the issue between the common school and the sectarian school cannot do better than read the chapter on the Bethel Baptist Church Controversy. The Roman Catholics learned a lesson from their Protestant brethren. The question, seemingly settled by the appointment of commissioners for the distribution of the school fund in 1834, was really only postponed by the compromise, and was reopened by the Roman Catholic controversy in 1840. As the city increased in size the difficulty of providing for popular education was more and more seriously felt.

The difficulties of entrusting this work of popular education to any private corporation were inherent. No compromise could cure them. The proposition to divide the funds of the state between the various religious and non-religious charitable schools was broached, and received the fullest discussion, and was settled by a decided verdict. The state, which had at first only aided the Public School Society by its funds, added its active cooperation, and finally assumed the entire work. To the Public School Society, therefore, not only the City of New York really owes its system of popular education, but the nation owes the fullest and most complete discussion, which the most difficult of all educational problems—how to educate the masses—has ever received.

The importance of Mr. Bourne's book is perhaps better indicated by this brief *resumé* of its theme than in any other way. To the student its value will be enhanced by the fact that it is a compilation rather than a history. Those who are engaged in studying the educational problem of the age, particularly the religious aspect of it, cannot well afford to be without this volume, if they would not be ignorant of the extent to which that problem has already been solved by history.

—It is no disparagement to Miss Phelps's new work, *Hedged-In*, (Fields & Osgood), to say that it will not create anything like the sensation produced by "The Gates Ajar." *Hedged-In* is a simple story, founded upon incidents almost as old as the world itself, and having a purpose which hundreds of writers have already endeavored to accomplish in fiction. It is the story of a poor, ignorant girl, little more than a child, who has sinned, who is driven out and on from place to place by the Pharisees of society, and is at last received, sheltered, and redeemed by the kindness, courage, and perseverance of a noble Christian woman. We should not like to attempt to say how many writers have told this story before. Miss Phelps showed a quite surprising courage and confidence in undertaking it now. Her courage has won success; her confidence has justified itself. This is a story of remarkable power, pathos, and beauty. Some of its descriptions of the street-life and house-life of the very poor are hardly surpassed by Dickens himself. The character of Margaret Purcell, the good Samaritan who shelters and saves poor Nixy, is drawn with rare skill and delicacy. Nothing could be more naturally and touchingly painted than the mental struggle of this noble woman—the doubts, the perplexities so candidly acknowledged, the womanly shrinking from contact with vice, and the pure, resolute Christian heart triumphing over all, and enabling Margaret Purcell to defy the world, the flesh, and the devil in her great task of redeeming a fallen fellow-creature. Many of the minor characters—Mrs. Zerviah Myrtle, for instance, and "Driver No. 23, of the Urban Line"—are admirably touched off. The story is very melancholy, and many readers will probably complain of the manner in which it is brought to an end—perhaps the most conventional and least original thing in the book. We confess that, for ourselves, we could gladly have read of a life redeemed for long and healthy human work in this world. The manner in which the regenerated Nixies of fiction are almost always treated reminds one of the old story of the monk who ran to the rescue of a drowning Jew, promised to save his life if he at once renounced the faith of Moses, held him above water until he had been converted, baptized, and received into the bosom of the Holy Roman Church, and then, to secure him against any possibility of relapse into heresy, plunged his hapless proselyte back into the water. But, although we could have liked another *finale* to this story, we are not disposed to find too much fault with what is given us. *Hedged-In* is a beautiful, touching tale, inspired by noble womanly feeling and true Christian faith.

—*The Rule of the Monk; or, Rome in the Nineteenth Century* is the title of Garibaldi's novel, of which Messrs. Harper & Brothers publish the English translation. Sir Philip Sidney and Sir Charles Napier wrote romances; and, therefore, Garibaldi has in these and other instances soldierly precedent for what he has done, even if we leave out of consideration the rather exceptional case of the Spanish soldier who fought at Lepanto, and afterward wrote the greatest work of prose fiction the world has ever seen. Certainly Garibaldi as an author is no Cervantes, or Philip Sidney even. This *Rule of the Monk* is not much of a novel. Its story reminds one of the Platte River—not easy to be seen and followed at the best, and now and then disappearing altogether, to turn up again in some quite unexpected way. But there is a great deal of spirit and vigor in some of the descriptions, and there is a certain freshness in the portraiture of one or two of the Italian personages of the story which will attract the reader's attention. Of course, however, the book is to be regarded not as a novel, or story of any kind; but as a political treatise or diatribe against the Papal rule in Rome, and as a political commentary on the Italian revolutions of recent years by one who played a leading part in the great drama. In this sense it is interesting, and has even a certain considerable value. Occasionally Garibaldi finds a way of explaining or vindicating passages in his career which only his enemies have hitherto had the means of commenting on; and he thus shows that there was less of mere enterprising rashness and more of deliberate and well-calculated resolve in some of his enterprises than the world would have supposed. In any case, this book has interest and value as a written exposition of Garibaldi himself. The grand old hero, with his patriotism and his prejudices, his loves and hatreds, his extravagance and his shrewd sense, his romance and his realities, is seen in this book as in a mirror. The translator's preface might have been pruned down with much advantage. It is a piece of enthusiastic extravagance, quite sincere doubtless (we presume Mrs. Chambers is the translator), but rather calculated to make the general reader laugh and the judicious admirer of Garibaldi grieve.

—De Pressensé, who by his "Life, Times, and Work of Jesus Christ" furnished by far the best reply to Renan's "Life of Jesus"—at least, for the French world—follows in the track of his adversary, and covers with his *Early Years of Christianity* (Scribner, Welford & Co.) very nearly the same ground which Renan covers in "The Apostles" and "Saint Paul." He promises in two additional volumes to complete what will be when finished a history of Christianity. His second volume is amenable to the same criticism as the first. He trains heavy ordnance on flying artillery, which limbers up and is out of the way before he is ready to fire. The sparkling, sprightly, unsubstantial romances of Monsieur Renan will be read by many who will be frightened from Monsieur Pressensé's volumes by their size, and will never be drawn by his more quiet style to his more solid estimates of the men and the epoch of which he treats. It is amenable, too, a little to the criticism which he himself passes on the work of Conybeare & Howson—"somewhat too diffuse and broken up by episodes"; and his estimates of the theological teaching of the apostles is cast in a mold too conventional and scholastic to attract skeptical minds. Nevertheless, Monsieur Pressensé is by his pen doing a good service to the cause of religious truth. He understands well the period of which he treats. His "Religions before Christ," "Life, Times, and Work of Jesus Christ," and "Early Years of Christianity," combined with the two volumes which are to follow, will make a work which will be at once spiritual in feeling, sound in faith, and scholarly in execution; and which, if it be somewhat too ponderous for the greatest popularity, will throw such light on an epoch the most important in the world's history that the scholar cannot afford to be without it. The present volume closes with the close of the apostolic age.

—*Life Pictures of the Passion of our Lord Jesus Christ* (Patrick Donahoe, Boston) is translated from the German of John Emanuel Veith, of Vienna; and, like the preceding volume from the same author, "The Instruments of the Passion of Christ," has some merits to recommend it. We cannot, however, agree with the preface of the translator that "Dr. Veith shows that he possesses . . . a thorough knowledge of human nature." There is not only no analysis of character; there is, in truth, almost no attempt to analyze it. The sermons are anecdotical and readable, however; and, in style and structure, might serve a useful purpose to Protestant clergymen, albeit they contain almost too much of those apocryphal stories which delight the faithful to be altogether nutritious food for the skeptical Protestant mind.

—We have received from Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, an octavo volume of 420 pages, embodying the complete arguments of counsel and the opinions and decision of the superior court of that city upon the question of the Bible in the public schools. As the subject is one of great public interest and importance, as the question argued and decided in Cincinnati will probably be brought before the courts of other states, and as this volume is likely on this account to be in request among a large class of our readers, we depart from our general rule so far as to say that the publishers will forward it, prepaid, on receipt of $2.

—B. K. Bliss & Sons, New York, and Hovey & Co., Boston, send us their illustrated catalogues of flower and vegetable seeds. The improvement in these catalogues is remarkable, and there is great rivalry to attract attention. Bliss's catalogue is the finest we have seen and the most profusely illustrated. It is much enlarged over that of last year. Hovey's is also very beautiful, and full of valuable information for amateurs; as also are those of Washburn, of Boston, and Vick, of Rochester, which we have previously noticed.

—We have received the second number of the *Journal of the American Social Science Association; The French Echo*, or Dialogues to Teach French Conversation, by James H. Worman, A. M., (Barnes & Co.); *Guide to Writing & Packard's System of Penmanship*, (Slote, Woodman & Co.); *Earth Closets and Earth Sewage*, by George E. Waring, (*Tribune* Association); *Demorest's Illustrated Monthly* for April.

—Messrs. Hurd & Houghton publish a handsome illustrated volume entitled *Wonder Stories for Children*, being a collection of Hans Christian Andersen's shorter pieces. Another volume of the same edition will complete the collection of Andersen's short tales. No word is needed to commend these incomparable little stories.

—*Remarkable Trials* (Dicosy & Co., New York) is a volume of ill-digested reports of the trial of Charlotte Corday, Henry and John Sheares, the Irish rebels, Courvoisier, the murderer of Lord William Russell, the Marchioness of Brinvilliers, and other such narratives. Neither in the compilation nor in the typography of this volume is there any particular merit.

—We have received *The Annual Report of the Commissioner* (Mr. George B. Wright) *of Railroads and Telegraphs; The Journal of Speculative Philosophy; The Bankers' Magazine; Wood's Household Magazine.*

—C. C. Chatfield, New Haven, sends us the second edition of Huxley's *Physical Basis of Tife.*

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FROM $5 TO $20 PER DAY can be made by any one with the American Knitting Machine, knitting stockings, etc., while expert operators can even make more knitting by hand. A child can operate it after a few hours' use. FARMERS can sell their wool at only forty to fifty cents per pound, and by knitting it make it into yarn at a small expense, and knitting it into socks, two or three dollars per pound can be realized. On receipt of $25 we will forward a machine as ordered.

We want to procure active AGENTS EVERY-WHERE, to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. Address

AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE COMPANY,
BOSTON, MASS., OR ST. LOUIS, MO.

AGENTS WANTED.

We wish to get energetic agents in every section of the United States and Canada, where we are not now represented, to sell
the most simple and durable double-thread Sewing Machine ever offered to the public.
This Machine is first-class in every respect, and at the same time furnished
at a price within the reach of all.
Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, and Singer & Co. We will give parties with sufficient capital the exclusive agency of an entire State. To persons seeking a profitable business we offer unparalleled inducements. The attention of ex-army Officers is especially solicited. For terms address GOLD MEDAL SEWING MACHINE CO., 251 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

A GIFT. Agents Wanted—Ladies and Gentlemen for their spare moments—A Sewing Machine, a Gold Watch, a Silver Watch, and other goods given as premium. How, Where, When, What, and all other particulars FREE. Address H. A. HINKLEY & CO., Portland, Me.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE
for family use, simple, cheap, reliable. Knits every thing. Agents wanted. Circular and sample stocking free. Address HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE CO., Bath, Me., or 19 Broadway, N. Y.

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WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of $20 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, for new wonderful inventions. Address M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

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A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 181 Broadway, N.Y. will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of six first-class makers, *at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month*, or will take from $5 to $10 monthly, until paid. Chickering's pianos are included in the above offer.

E. & G. G. HOOK, ORGAN BUILDERS,
Boston, Mass.

NEW ANTHEM FOR EASTER.
BY THE POPULAR COMPOSER,
J. R. THOMAS.
"CHRIST OUR PASSOVER."
PRICE $1.
Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price,
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
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IN MEMORIAM.—To the memory of L. M. Gottschalk, by Richard Hoffman.....Price, 60 cts.
A most characteristic piece. Portrait on the title page a likeness of the lamented Gottschalk.
NOW I KNEEL TO GOD IN PRAYER.—Song by W. A. Smith, with beautiful picture title page...Price, 40 cts.
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Copies mailed postage paid.
WM. A. POND & CO.,
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GREAT SALE OF PIANOS.
1,000 Organs and Melodeons
NEW PIANOS,
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T. S. BERRY & CO.,
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SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS!

For Churches, Chapels, Lodges,
AS WELL AS FOR HOME RECREATION.

Having the *largest experience of any house in New England*, owning a large and perfectly-appointed Manufactory, with the aid of the *best Mechanical Talent* and *the best Workmen*, with ample facilities and the *very best Materials*, the manufacturers are able to produce the

BEST REED INSTRUMENTS.

Every portion of the labor is done under their immediate supervision, and such is the unerring perfection of their system that they have no imperfect and

NO SECOND-CLASS WORK.

☞ *But it is not claimed that the* AMERICAN ORGAN *is sold at the lowest price—the manufacturers have no desire to waste their time upon feeble and characterless instruments, nor to furnish a supply of dissatisfaction at the low price of $50 each. Nothing worthy can be produced for such a sum. They mean to make only the best reed organ, and they are satisfied that a discriminating public is willing to pay the value of what it gets.*

☞ Send for an illustrated descriptive list of styles, to be had postpa

MUTUAL

RANCE COMPANY, NEW YORK.

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ND ENDOWMENT POLICIES ISSUED.

l fiscal year on all policies that have been in force a full
The cash premium about the same as in stock companies
of interest on loans or debit. Policy-holders share in
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nd Endowments have a guaranteed surrender value en
nents after 6 months and on Life Policies after one year.
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GUARDIAN

Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

No. 251 Broadway.

Assets, rapidly increasing, $1,500,000.

ALL APPROVED FORMS OF POLICIES ISSUED. LIBERAL MODES FOR THE PAYMENT OF PREMIUMS. ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE BY THEIR TERMS.

The Entire Profits of the Company Divided Equitably among the Insured.

LAST RETURN OF PREMIUM FIFTY PER CENT.

The Premium and Dividend System of this Company combines the best features of all the modern plans of Life Insurance.

If the premium is paid ALL CASH, the dividends begin with the second annual premium and continue annually thereafter; they may be applied either to reduce the premium charged or to increase the amount insured.

Premiums may also be paid two thirds in cash, the remaining one-third being endorsed as a Loan upon the policy.

NO NOTES ARE REQUIRED.

In this case dividends begin with the Fourth annual premium and continue annually, and are applied to cancel the Loans outstanding.

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W. E. VERMILYE, Medical Examiner.

ATLANTIC

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.,
No. 72 New York, January 18th, 1870.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1869.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869	$6,690,857 82
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1869	2,338,601 23
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$8,029,459 05
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.	
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1869, to 31st December, 1869	$6,472,915 43
Losses paid during the same period	$2,202,245 46
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$1,327,630 46

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New York Stock	
City, Bank, and other Stocks	$7,831,200 00
Loans, secured by Stocks, and otherwise	3,146,000 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	810,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at	207,598 81
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,115,152 65
Cash in Bank	853,707 38
Total Amount of Assets	$14,463,568 94

Six per cent. Interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the First of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled. Upon certificates which were issued (in red scrip) for gold premiums such payment of interest and redemption will be in gold.

A dividend of Forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1869, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Fifth of April next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

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TO CANVASS FOR A

Life Insurance Co.

APPLY TO THE

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' Life Insurance Company,

200 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Farm and Garden.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR FRUIT-TREES.

Not long ago we saw two men endeavoring to plant a pear orchard of one thousand trees, and we watched their methods of planting.

They dug holes about two feet deep and two feet wide, into this threw a little muck, and then planted the trees. The field was naturally wet, and we thought should be drained. On looking for this, we found none, and no evidence of drains except one train of poles, running through the lowest part of the field, and not more than two-thirds of the way across. We could not help expressing the feeling that these men did not know how to put out an orchard, nor how to care for it when put out.

The trees were not trimmed back; and, we will venture to say, never will be pruned properly.

What will be the result? In holes with cramped space, cold ground, unpruned limbs, standing water, etc., these trees, costing fifty cents each, will in three years be reduced one-half in number, and the rest live an indifferent existence.

Would it not have been better to have spent one-half that sum on but *one acre* of land, simply planting 100 trees, instead of 1,000, preparing the ground well, draining thoroughly, manuring well, and then every spring and fall prune and search for insects and worms? At the end of ten years this little orchard would be in perfect health, a beautiful sight, and wonderful in productiveness. Most fruit-growers attempt too much. Instead of concentrating their efforts upon a few acres, they spread their capital over many, and lose on all. True success in fruit culture comes only in *careful beginning, moderate progress*, and thorough work. *A little land well tilled brings a good purse well filled.*

HOW TO PLANT AND CARE FOR FRUIT-TREES.

The *Rural World*, of St. Louis, gives a few judicious hints of practical value:

"In the first place, trees, when reset from the nursery, should have all the top branches cut back, so as to restore an equilibrium between the demand of moisture by the leaves and branches and the supply from the roots. It is a fact clearly established by vegetable physiologists that every tree in a vigorous and healthy condition gives off daily through its leaves a large amount of moisture, and this moisture is furnished to the leaves from the earth through the roots. In removing a tree from the nursery, not only many of the small fibrous roots (the terminal ends of which, in a healthy state, are the mouths through which this moisture is received) are either injured or destroyed, but many of the larger roots are unnecessarily and carelessly, we had like to have said voluntarily, cut off and lost; so that the supply of juices to the leaves and branches of the tree are exceedingly meager and limited. Now, unless the branches are shortened, more or less, according to the condition of the roots—say to within three or four inches of the base of the last season's growth—the quantity of moisture given off from the newly-expanding leaves will be so much greater than the supply afforded by the mutilated roots that the vital forces of the tree become rapidly exhausted and it lingers and finally dies. But what too frequently tends much to hasten this result is the want of properly pulverizing the ground, and digging the holes for the trees of sufficient size, and the application of rich and mellow soil to the roots.

"When trees have been newly planted in the way they generally are, and then followed by a dry season, they are slow in starting to grow, and soon present a sickly and dying appearance. Then the owner becomes alarmed, and at once attempts to remedy the evil by giving to each tree an occasional bucket of water, perhaps directly from the well. This settles the earth compactly around the roots and stem of the tree, which, under the influence of the wind and the following day's sun, becomes baked hard, and only increases the evils it was intended to remedy.

"A tree well pruned and properly planted in good season, in a well-prepared and mellow soil, with a covering four inches in depth of old straw, leaves, sawdust, or tan-bark for a distance of four feet around it, will never require watering; and in the driest seasons ninety-nine out of every hundred trees so treated may be expected to live and flourish. This is an exceedingly simple matter, and only requires to be remembered and practiced to save the country millions of trees that are now annually lost."

Josiah Hoopes, also, in the *Delaware Tribune*, adds a few more words in behalf of *small trees*. Older trees, when *transplanted*, lose a portion of their roots, and require one or two years to overcome the loss and gain strength again. But a young tree, losing few or none, commences growth immediately after planting, and gains every year on its older companion, until at fruiting time it outstrips it and wins the prize.

"It has been wisely said, 'in digging your holes, make but one for the whole orchard'; or, in other words, mellow your ground so deep and have it pulverized so thoroughly that the operation of preparing the holes will be a subject of no importance whatever.

"Therefore, if the advice I gave in a previous paper on this subject be observed, the question of holes will need little discussion.

"I may say, however, that *deep* holes are rarely beneficial; but always remove sufficient soil to allow the roots to be placed in a perfectly natural position. Never bend the smallest root, if possible.

"In planting, select a cloudy day, if practicable, for the operation, avoiding the two extremes of rain or a dry, windy time. Although much of the roots is in reality beneficial, yet a wet soil during planting is undoubtedly to be dreaded. A high wind and a warm sun will quickly evaporate the moisture from the small rootlets of a tree, and evil consequences will likely ensue. I would recommend planters to keep their trees sprinkled, both tops and roots, and at the same time well protected from the air. Whilst an attendant holds the tree in position, the planter should gently shake the finely pulverized soil among the roots, and with the hands occasionally place the latter in position, as well as work the soil into the various interstices. When the hole is nearly filled, water should be poured in, which settles the soil and moistens the roots. The old joke of 'many persons plant a tree as they would a post' has proven of latter years to be more nearly correct in principle than our fathers thought for; and what was formerly condemned is now conceded by many leading promologists as an excellent rule to follow. The soil should be always thoroughly pressed firm around a tree, and indeed I have known it to be rammed *like a post* with pestil. Newly planted trees should never be left to blow about; as the first rain that softens the ground leaves them at the mercy of the wind in a short time, and thus the roots become displaced, and death occasionally results from this cause alone. By driving a stake diagonally to the tree, and winding the portion that would come in contact, they may thus be tied, and thus prevent all bad effects from rubbing or scarring, whilst the tree will be secured firmly in position. During the first season a light mulch may be placed on the surface around each tree, and in case any one has the appearance of failure I should recommend tying a little straight straw around the main body. This tends to preserve both the bark and the soil cool and moist, and is a safeguard from sudden changes in the atmosphere."

DWARF PEARS.

THICK PLANTING.

F. R. ELLIOTT, in the *Southern Horticulturist*, states his method of thick planting of fruit-trees:

"I have a plot of seven hundred trees, standing say five by seven feet. When planted, they were cut down and have been grown more as bushes than trees, being branched within a foot of the ground. They have been worked with plow and cultivator until the branches became too close for passing of the horse or the handles of the plow without risk of injury, and then the whole ground was mulched with coarse refuse hog-grass. They have more than paid for themselves, and interest at fifty per cent.; and will do to keep in the same situation a few years more, when I propose to shear in every other tree and form it anew. The advantage I count upon from this close planting is that the trees protect one another from sun and wind. Then, should I choose to dig or cut out every other tree at any time, it has more than paid for itself, while the labor of cultivation has been no greater than would have been the same amount of ground occupied with one-half the number of trees."

A very good joke is told of a gentleman in Cambridge, Md., who is a very worthy citizen, who had a farm a short distance out in the country, which he leased to a tenant, the landlord to get two-fifths of the crop. When the crop was saved, the tenant saddled his horse and took the landlord's share to him tied up in a handkerchief; who, upon seeing the bundle, asked what was there? "Your share of the wheat," says the tenant.

Landlord.—"My what?"

Tenant.—"Your share of the wheat."

Landlord.—"Take it back! take it back! And next year, if you only have five grains, bring them to me in a wagon; but never come again on horseback."

AGRICULTURAL.

Choice Garden and Flower Seeds.

MY ANNUAL CATALOGUE, containing a list of many novelties, besides all the standard vegetables of the garden for 100 *or which one of my own growing*, with a choice list of Flower Seeds, will be forwarded *gratis* to all. I warrant my seed shall prove as represented. I warrant it shall reach each purchaser. I warrant all money forwarded shall reach me. Send for a Catalogue.

JAMES J. H. GREGORY,
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

Kansas Farms.

NEOSHO VALLEY LANDS!

1,200,000 ACRES OF THE RICHEST FARM LANDS IN THE WORLD.

Situated on either side of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway. For sale at from $5 to $8 per acre, in ten annual payments. For full particulars address

ISAAC T. GOODNOW,
Land Commissioner, Junction City, Kansas.

NORWAY OATS.

A CHALLENGE!

LOUISVILLE, Pa., March 10, 1870.

D. W. RAMSDELL & Co.:—I bought one pack of your Norway Oat seed last year, and the product has convinced me that they are all and more than you claim for them. Several of my neighbors also experimented with them in a small way, and all are highly pleased with them. I notice the old fogi-s are still crying "Humbug!" and, although I am not interested in the sale of the seed, I do feel interested in any improvement of so much value to farmers, and I am willing to make the following offer: I will produce 100 bushels of Norway Oats from 16 lbs. of seed for $100, and forfeit 25 bushels if I fail; I will further offer to produce 100 bushels of Norway Oats from 8 lbs. of seed for $200, and forfeit 50 bushels if I fail; money to be deposited subject to my order if I succeed, and to be returned to the party accepting the offer with the forfeit if I fail. Parties who have bought spurious seed and failed are trying to create a prejudice against Norway Oats. Let them come on with the money if they believe what they talk. I will furnish references as to my ability to carry out my part of the contract honorably.

Yours, respectfully, I. L. ROUGH.

The above offer will give a chance to those who claim that other varieties are more productive than ours to test the matter, as it is well known that no other known oat will produce either quantities above mentioned. We would say that there has been grown 178 bushels from 2 lbs. of our seed; last many doubled the statement, although we can furnish the affidavits of several reliable witnesses to prove its truthfulness. No such crop was ever before produced in the Old or New World, and we challenge the world to produce an oat that will yield one half that of the genuine Norways, and will show money enough to make it an object for the parties sticking to mine the true. Let the proprietors of various kinds of *brag oats, imported* or native, come forward now, if they wish. Beware of counterfeit seed. We fill orders at $2 00 per bushel, $1 half bushel, $2 50 peck; 2 lbs. by mail, postpaid, $1. Address headquarters

D. W. RAMSDELL & CO.,
218 Pearl st., New York; 121 Lake st., Chicago, Ill.; or, 612 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo.

BONE FLOUR--BONE FLOUR.

Cracked Bone, Bone Meal, Bone Flour, and Heated Bone, guaranteed to produce same effect as HALF COST of Peruvian Guano.

Send for circular. Address

LISTER BROTHERS,
Newark, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED

TO SELL

Bullard's Improved Hay Tedder.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENTS. SEE PAMPHLET.

It is the *only machine* for turning and spreading hay that is of light, *easy draft for one* horse. "Takes the hay up *from the bottom*, tosses it lightly into the air, and leaves it in a light, fleecy condition for drying in, to the *future world*." Its use makes the labor to *cut, cure, and store away* hay in one day, and adds 25 per cent. to value of crop.

A large farmer says: *Its use in a single season will more than pay its cost.* The enterprising farmer *will not consent to do without it*; the longer he puts off buying, the poorer he will be." It is the most popular harvesting machine ever offered.

☞ Liberal Inducements to Agents.

UNION MOWER AND REAPER

is the thief of perfection. Light, easy draft, simple in construction, neat and accurate in workmanship, convenient to operate, perfectly adapted to cut on salt marsh, uneven hill-side, or lawn. Those who have used it pronounce it the most durable machine made.

SULKY HAY-RAKES, SHARE'S COULTER HARROW, BRETT'S HILLING PLOW.

Agents wanted to sell any or all of the above. Liberal inducements offered to enterprising men. Illustrated Pamphlet and Terms to Agents mailed upon application.

DUANE H. NASH,
Gen'l Ag't, 29 Cortlandt St., N. Y. City.

B. K. Bliss & Son,

Nos. 41 Park Row and 151 Nassau st.,

NEW YORK,

Importers, Growers, and Dealers in Garden, Field, and Flower Seeds, Horticultural Implements, and Garden Requisites,

would inform their friends and the public that the *Sixteenth Annual Edition* of their Illustrated Seed Catalogue and Guide to the Flower and Kitchen Garden is now ready for distribution.

No pains or expense has been spared in preparing this edition to make it the most complete work of the kind ever published in this country.

It contains 120 pages of closely-printed matter; upward of *Two Hundred Choice Engravings of Favorite Flowers and Vegetables*, and two beautifully colored Lithographs of the celebrated *Lilium Auratum*, and a group of *Prize Pansies*; and a descriptive list of upward of *Two Thousand* species and varieties of *Flower* and *Vegetable Seeds*, including all the novelties of the past season, with directions for their culture, also a list of upward of *One Hundred Varieties of Choice Gladiolus*, with many other *Summer Flowering Bulbs*, and much useful information upon the subject of gardening generally.

A copy will be mailed to all applicants enclosing *twenty five cents*; customers supplied without charge.

Address B. K. BLISS & SON,
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"GUANO."

SARDY'S "Soluble Phospho-Peruvian."
Do. "Ammoniated Soluble Pacific."
ALSO,
CAROLINA PHOSPHATE and Ground Land Plaster.

The use of the above Soluble Phospho-Peruvian and Ammoniated Soluble Pacific Guanos is particularly recommended, being compounds of the richest Phosphatic Guanos rendered soluble; the former containing a large percentage of Peruvian Guano, and the latter highly ammoniated with animal matter—making the most concentrated and profitable fertilizers in use for all Cereals and Root Crops.

For prices and full particulars send for pamphlet.

For sale in Bags in quantities to suit, by

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"Feed your land, and it will feed you."

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES For Spring, 1870.

STANDARD FRUIT TREES for Orchards.
DWARF TREES, for Gardens.
GRAPE VINES—Old and new varieties.
STRAWBERRIES, and other small fruits; best new and old sorts.
DECIDUOUS ORNAMENTAL TREES.
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All orders, large or small, will receive prompt and careful attention. Packing for distant points performed in the most skillful and thorough manner.

Small parcels sent by mail, when so desired.

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No. 1.—Fruits, 10 cts. No. 2.—Ornamental Trees, 10 cts. No. 3.—Greenhouse, 5 cts. No. 4.—Wholesale, FREE. Address

ELLWANGER & BARRY,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE OF THE "Lodi Manufacturing Co."

For sale in lots to suit customers. This article is sold for *half the price* of other fertilizers, and is cheaper for Cotton, Corn, Tobacco, and Vegetables than any other in market. It is made entirely from the night soil, offal, etc., of New York City. Price delivered on board in New York City, Twenty-five Dollars per Ton. Pamphlet, etc., giving full information, sent on application to

JAMES T. FOSTER, Box 3129 N. Y. P. O.
Office, 66 Courtlandt street, New York.

VINEGAR. HOW MADE FROM CIDER, WINE, MOLASSES, OR SORGHUM, in ten hours, without using drugs.

For circulars, address F. I. SAGE, Vinegar Maker, Cromwell, Conn.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND 8

acres of land now occupied by the family of the late Simeon Hart, in the center of Farmington, Conn. Well situated for private residence, school for boys, or boarding house. Terms easy. Address Mrs. HART, or Box 1079 N. Y. City Post-office.

FRUIT GROWER! EXAMINE

DOTY'S PATENT COMBINED

Tree Pruner and Fruit Picker,

recommended by Carpenter, Thurber of the *American Agriculturist*, Hon. Horace Greeley, and others. It consists of a hook to hold the limb, a chisel to cut it off, and a plunger to drive the chisel, all in convenient shape and size to enable a man to easily cut off limbs nearly one inch or less in diameter over twelve feet high, *without step-ladder*. It has a removable bag for gathering fruit.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE COMPANY,

having become convinced of the great usefulness of DOTY'S NEW PATENT PRUNING AND FRUIT-PICKING MACHINES, have arranged for their exclusive manufacture and sale, and solicit the inspection of Farmers, Horticulturists, Dealers in Horticultural Implements, and Canvassers.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following is from the Chairman of the Horticultural branch of the American Institute, and widely-known as *one* of the best authorities, if not *the best*, on apples especially, in America. He has used this pruner *five years:*

"I have been enabled to shape all my ornamental and fruit trees with it [Doty's Tree Pruner] ☞ *and would not take for it now ten times the cost, if I could not get another.* . . . For a pruner of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, blackberries, etc., *I know of nothing so valuable.*

"WM. M. DOTY."

"WM. M. DOTY—*Dear Sir*:—I have used your Tree Pruner and Fruit Picker sufficient to satisfy me that it will perform all you claim for it. It is light, easily worked, . . . does its work well. I can't conceive the need of any other instrument to perform the uses you claim for this. ELLIS B. FREEMAN."

NOTE.—Mr. Freeman is a physician, and one of the leading and wealthiest citizens of Woodbridge, N. J.

As the result of the first day's use, Dr. S. C. MCINTYRE, of Mobile, Ala., writes: "I did as much work with it in one day as I could in two with the hand-shears and step-ladder." And on his recommendation a Mobile implement dealer has ordered a supply for his patrons.

J. G. BROWN, of Lebanon, Del., writes: "Your Tree and Blackberry Pruners came yesterday. I have been working with them this morning, and am decidedly pleased. They will do just what you say they will."

If your implement dealer hasn't it, send 44 to R. C. BROWNING, 32 Cortlandt Street, N. Y., who will express it prepaid.

BLACKRERRY GROWER! WANT YOU

Doty's Blackberry Pruner (same as his Tree Pruner and Fruit Picker, except shorter and with no fruit-gathering bag), that will do your pruning three times as fast as any other implement, with no stooping or scratching nor injury of roots? Send 45 50 to R. C. BROWNING, 32 Cortlandt Street, N. Y.

F. G. PRATT, of Concord, Mass., says of it: "It improved on acquaintance, and finally I pruned with it Grapes, Raspberries, Blackberries, and Gooseberries to the amount of *four acres, liking it better and better as I went along.* ☞ I found it particularly adapted to pruning Grape vines, doing much faster and better than by shears."

WOODBRIDGE, N. J.

WM. M. DOTY—*Sir*:—The trimming-machine I got of you last fall I am very well pleased with. Have given it a full trial in trimming rose-bushes, branches from young trees, and an acre of Blackberry vines. I am well satisfied that by its aid I have accomplished the work in one-quarter the time that it would take me to trim them in any other way. Believing it to be a useful, desirable, and labor-saving machine, I remain respectfully yours, JAMES P. PRALL.

Canvassers wanted everywhere. Exclusive sale may be secured.

R. C. BROWNING, General Agent,
32 Cortlandt Street, New York.

INSURANCE.

ECLECTIC

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE 187 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

MERRITT H. SMITH, President.
R. H. ASKENBURGH, Vice-President.
G. de MACARTY, Secretary.
ISRAEL C. PIERSON, Actuary.
E. S. NEWTON, M.D., Medical Director.
F. L. R. SATTERLEE, M.D., Medical Examiner.

This is the only ECLECTIC COMPANY in the world. Insurances granted on all known methods and made

INTERCHANGEABLE,

at the option of the assured, without surrender or loss.

ANNUAL DIVIDENDS

PREMIUMS IN CASH entitled to CASH DIVIDENDS.

Premiums settled partly by LOANS ON INTEREST have balances

CANCELED BY DIVIDENDS.

STOCK OR NON-PARTICIPATING ASSURANCE, without dividends, on the best terms, and LOWER THAN IS OFFERED BY STOCK COMPANIES.

Dividends declared on the Contribution Plan.

THIRTY DAYS' GRACE, on application, for payment of premiums.

NO POLICY HOLDERS' SOCIETY shall be forfeited, or become void by the non-payment of premium thereon.

PAID-UP POLICIES granted after one premium.

The MASSACHUSETTS LAW in full adopted by this Company, and applied whenever preferred by the assured. It grants an extension of the policy for the full amount until the net value is exhausted. Thus: Age 35. Premium $25 24. The holder is entitled without further payment to the following extra insurance.

When 2d payment is due and unpaid,			1 year	3 days.	
" 3d	"	"	2 years	12	"
" 4th	"	"	3	27	"
" 5th	"	"	4	40	"

LOCKED promptly adjusted in CASH.

No extra rates for assurance of Women or Officers of the Army, Navy, Steamships, or Railways.

All RECENT IMPROVEMENTS adopted, and all DESIRABLE CONCESSIONS to the assured made.

NO OTHER COMPANY OFFERS ALL THE FOREGOING ADVANTAGES

STATEMENT OF THE

NATIONAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK,

No. 212 Broadway, cor. Fulton st.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1869.

ASSETS, January 1st, 1869, $438,247 97.

RECEIPTS DURING 1869:

For Premiums	$347,356 32	
" Interest	17,597 69	
" Capital Stock	20,000 00	
" Rent, Profit on Sales of U. S. Bonds, and Discount on Claims	5,469 16	390,578 08
Total		$828,826 05

DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1869:

For Claims by Death	$22,500 00	
" Dividends	29,426 80	
" Policies Purchased	31,263 11	
" Commissions, Taxes, Salaries, Medical Examinations, Advertising, Reinsurance, and Printing	148,932 28	
" Office Expenses (including Furniture, etc.)	21,746 01	364,378 20
Net Assets, January 1, 1870		$464,447 85

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Bank and on hand	$21,972 60	
United States Bonds	43,800 00	
New York State and County Bonds	82,500 00	
Brooklyn City Bonds	3,020 00	
Loans on Policies	253,239 78	
Balances in course of transmission from Agents	124,692 22	
Bills Receivable and all other property	24,353 25	
		$564,347 85

ADD:

Interest accrued, but not due	11,998 30	
Premiums and Interest in hands of Agents for collection, (30 days' grace not expired)	91,992 97	
Deferred Premiums	60,187 21	
Office Premiums due, not added (30 days' grace not expired)	5,048 61	
Rent accrued, Amount due from County Jail, New York, and value of Reinsurances	10,833 90	$178,907 39
Gross Assets, January 1, 1870		$743,255,24
Increase in Assets during 1869		$304,907 27

The following shows the Progress of the Company:

Policies issued in 1864	17,	$32,500
Policies issued in 1865	482,	1,357,000
Insuring the sum of		
Policies issued in 1866	707,	2,011,532
Insuring the sum of		
Policies issued in 1867	1,016,	2,761,803
Insuring the sum of		
Policies issued in 1868	1,321,	3,553,234
Insuring the sum of		
Policies issued in 1869	2,044,	5,440,913
Insuring the sum of		

The foregoing shows a great material progress in the business and standing of the Company, and proves the correctness of the principles on which it has so far been worked.

Dividends annual after one full year's premium has been paid.

All Policies non-forfeitable on principle of Massachusetts non-forfeiture law.

Attention is called to the new tables of rates which can be procured from the Company or any of its agents.

EDWARD A. JONES, President.
J. O. HALSEY, Vice-President.
J. A. MOWRY, Secretary.
Rev. JAMES PORTER, D.D., Superintendent of Agencies.

HOME

Insurance Company

OF NEW YORK,
Office, No. 135 Broadway.

Cash Capital - $2,000,000 00

Assets Jan'y 1, 1870 - - 4,516,368 46
Liabilities - - - - - - 120,387 83

ABSTRACT OF THE THIRTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

Showing the condition of the Company on the 1st day of January, 1870.

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank	$239,156 13	
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	1,490,915 00	
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	498,075 00	
United States Stocks (market value)	1,485,275 72	
State, Municipal, and Bank Stocks and Bonds (market value)	666,433 00	
Other Property, Miscellaneous Items	156,805 56	
Total		$4,516,368 46

CHAR. J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-Pres't.
D. A. HEALD, 2d Vice-Pres't.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Assistant Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Assistant Secretary.

INCORPORATED 1851.

BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.

THOS. F. PLUNKETT, President.
JAMES FRANCIS, Vice-President.
BENJ. HUCKENING, Secretary and Treasurer.
JACOB L. GREENE, Assistant Secretary.

Nonforfeiture Secured by State Law.
Annual Dividends.

CONTINENTAL

Life Insurance Company

OF THE

CITY OF NEW YORK,

Nos. 22, 24, and 26 Nassau Street.

CONTINENTAL BUILDING.

No. of Policies issued to Dec. 31, 1869		20,375
Do. Do. in 1869		8,788
Do. Do. in 1869 over 1868 (a larger increase than is shown by any other Company in the U. S.)		2,772
Annual Premium, 1869		$2,377,000
Assets, Dec. 31, 1869		$3,500,102 80

THE CONTINENTAL thus closes and crowns the year 1869 with a record of which any company might well be proud; and now, bearing the palm and prestige of unequaled success, and in view of following important changes and improvements in our plan of doing business, which have recently been made, we enter upon 1870 with yet brighter auspices than have marked the opening of any previous year.

THE DIVIDENDS TO POLICYHOLDERS

will hereafter be made upon the

"CONTRIBUTION PLAN."

THE STOCKHOLDERS, having become convinced that the welfare of the Company and its Policyholders require it, have unanimously consented that, in future,

DIVIDENDS UPON STOCK SHALL BE LIMITED TO SEVEN PER CENT., legal interest, thus making the Continental a

MUTUAL COMPANY.

Special attention is directed to those important improvements, as evincing conclusively the determination of the officers to leave nothing undone which may add to the advantages already possessed by the CONTINENTAL.

OFFICERS:

JUSTUS LAWRENCE, President. M. B. WYNKOOP, Vice-President.
J. P. ROGERS, Secretary. S. C. CHANDLER, Jr., Actuary.

KNICKERBOCKER

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

of the City of New York.

Erastus Lyman, - - - President.

GEORGE F. SNIFFEN, Secretary. E. W. DERBY, M.D., Consulting Physician.

ASSETS, over	$7,200,000 00
AMOUNT PAID TO WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF DECEASED MEMBERS, over	2,000,000 00
SURPLUS DIVIDENDS PAID IN CASH AND ADDED TO INSURANCE, over	1,500,000 00

EVERY DESIRABLE FORM OF POLICY ISSUED, FROM $1,000 TO $25,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE.

NO RESTRICTIONS IN POLICIES AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE IN ANY PART OF THE CIVILIZED SETTLEMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

FREE PERMITS TO EUROPE.

NO EXTRA PREMIUM CHARGE FOR ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS OF THE U. S.

IN THE YEARS 1867, 1868, AND 1869 THIS COMPANY ISSUED OVER 30,000 NEW POLICIES FOR INSURANCE OF MORE THAN $85,000,000.

APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES SHOULD BE MADE TO THE HOME OFFICE, 161 BROADWAY, OR TO ANY OF THE BRANCH OFFICES OR GENERAL AGENCIES, AS BELOW.

BRANCH OFFICES AND GENERAL AGENCIES:

Home District for States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, H. LASSING, Manager, 161 Broadway, N. Y.

Western, Chicago, Ill., for States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin, and the Territories. S. A. MATTISON, Manager.

Southeastern, Baltimore, Md., for States of Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and District of Columbia, JOHN A. NICHOLS, Manager.

Southern, Savannah, Ga., for States of Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. P. W. SIMS, Manager.

Southwestern, New Orleans, for States of Louisiana, Southern Mississippi, and Texas. H. C. PAXSON, Manager.

Mississippi Valley, Memphis, for States of Tennessee, North Mississippi, Kentucky, and Arkansas. S. R. CLARKE & CO., Managers.

GENERAL AGENCIES:

Ohio, GEORGE SPRAGUE & CO., Cleveland.
New England States, MERRITT & RUPP, Boston.
Pennsylvania, DAY & WOODS, Philadelphia.
N. and S. Carolina, W. S. HASTIE & SON, Charleston.
Missouri and Kansas, S. R. CLARKE, St. Louis.
N. Y. City and Brooklyn, C. L. NORTH, 169 Fulton St., N. Y.

MANHATTAN

LIFE INS

HARRISON Safety Boiler.

FIRST MEDAL, LONDON, 1862.
FIRST MEDAL, AMERICAN INSTITUTE, 1869.
SAFETY,
ECONOMY OF FUEL, AND
ECONOMY OF SPACE.
400 Horse-Power at A. T. Stewart's.
437 Horse-Power at the Jersey City Sugar Refinery.
Over 1,000 Boilers in Use.
Harrison Boiler Works, Philadelphia.

J. A. Coleman, Agt.,
New York, 110 Broadway,
Boston, 139 Federal Street.

COMMUNION SERVICES.

In addition to our extensive assortment of Silver-Plated Ware for family use, we are making a specialty of the manufacture of Communion Ware, in great variety, and of chaste and appropriate designs. Liberal terms made with religious societies. Photographs showing the various styles, will be sent by mail on application.
ADAMS, CHANDLER & CO.,
No. 20 John street, New York.

Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
No. 22 JOHN St. and 19 MAIDEN LANE,
IMPORTERS OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FANCY GOODS.
A LARGE VARIETY OF
CHOICE LEATHER GOODS.

DOUGLAS' PUMPS.

Constantly on hand in large stock, at our Factory and each of our Branch and Warehouses, every variety of PUMPING HYDRAULIC RAMS, GARDEN AND FIRE ENGINES, PUMP CHAIN and FIXTURES. (Our Patent ENAMELED Pump having a great run.)
HIGHEST MEDAL awarded us by the Universal Exposition at Paris, France, in 1867. Works founded in 1832. Send for descriptive Catalogues and Prices. Large inducements offered the trade!
W. & B. DOUGLAS,
Factory at Middletown, Conn. Branch Warehouses 55 and 57 John St., New York, and 107 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
B. DOUGLAS, Pres't. J. M. DOUGLAS, Sec'y & Treas'r

Reed & Barton
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Electro-plated Ware.

At the American Institute Fair, held in New York in 1867 and 1869, and at the Mechanics Fair, held in Boston in 1869,
Reed & Barton
received the
HIGHEST PRIZES,
over all competitors, for ware exhibited by them.
We call the attention of the trade to the following extract from the Judges' Official Report:
"The judges are warranted in pronouncing this display of Ware to be of superior merit, unsurpassed in quality and style. The DURABILITY OF REED & BARTON'S WARE HAS BEEN SO LONG KNOWN TO THE PUBLIC that they feel it their duty to accord to them the position of FIRST among the manufacturers of plated goods."
Factories established at Taunton, Mass., in 1824. Salesroom at Factory and
NO. 2 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

PERFECTION AND EUREKA COFFEE and TEAPOTS and URNS
Also a general assortment of
FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Salesroom, 19 John st., N. Y.
FACTORY AND OFFICE, WALLINGFORD, CT.
SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES
NOW READY.
HATS, CAPS, FURS, Etc.
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Hats in great variety.
Gents' Hats, Ladies' Fine Furs, etc.
he finest goods and lowest prices in the city.
JOHN R. TERRY,
19 Union Square.
A Discount to Clergymen.

The RAILROAD CLOTHES WASHER.

NEAT, NOVEL and SIMPLE in its construction; does the work with *ease* and *rapidity*. It is the only machine by which the weight of water is secured to save a large amount of labor in washing. Also for sale the
Universal Clothes Wringer,
new style, with solid white rubber rolls.
FERRY & CO.,
No. 55 COURTLAND ST., N. Y.
Agents wanted in every town.
Send for circular.

ROPER'S NEW
CALORIC ENGINES.
R. C. R. Co., 49 Cortlandt st., N. Y. Send for circular.

THE
Union Spring Hinge
FOR DOORS AND GATES.
The most effective and best Hinge we have used."
UNION FERRY COMPANY, Brooklyn.
Address
THE UNION SPRING HINGE COMPANY,
79 Chambers street, N. Y.
Send for Circular.

OTIS' Safety Hoisting Machinery.
OTIS BROTHERS & CO., No. 309 Broadway, New York.

Marble Mantles,
MONUMENTS & FLOOR TILING,
FISHER & BIRD,
Nos. 97 to 105 East Houston St.

BOYNTON'S
BRICK-SET AND PORTABLE
FURNACES,
LOW AND ELEVATED DOUBLE-OVEN
RANGES,
BALTIMORE FIRE-PLACE HEATERS, HEATING, COOKING AND LAUNDRY
STOVES.
RICHARDSON, BOYNTON & CO.,
No. 234 Water st., New York.
Send for circulars.

A STANDING DISH.
Duffield's Incomparable Hams.
If you try one, you will use no other brand while they can be had. Sold by MACY & CO., Sixth Avenue, and other dealers in fine groceries.
GEO. C. PARKER,
257 Washington street, Wholesale Agent.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
Then Use the Best,
which is the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT, pure white and all the fashionable shades. Costs less than pure lead and wears longer.
Sample cards and recommends cheerfully furnished, free of charge, by calling upon or sending to
AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY,
32 Burling Slip, N. Y.;
or, NEWBURGH, OHIO.

Webb's Adding Machine.
PRICES 48 AND 410.
E. P. DUTTON & CO.,
Selling Agents for the Webb Adding Machine Co.,
713 Broadway, New York.

J. B. & W. W. CORNELL,
Plain and Ornamental
IRON WORKS,
Nos. 135 to 143 CENTER ST., N. Y.
Manufacturers of all kinds of IRON WORK for BUILDINGS.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.
This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; avoids the ill effects of bad Dyes; invigorates and saves the hair and beautifies, BLACK or BROWN
Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond St., N. Y.

BOREL & COURVOISIER'S CELEBRATED NICK. E. WATCHES, in Gold and Sterling Silver Cases. Warranted perfect time keepers. For sale, wholesale, by QUINCHE & KRUGLER, 8 and 10 John st., who make liberal discount to Watchmakers and Jewelers who will sell them as a Standard Watch.

JUST OUT.
CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES.
To cure Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, and Bronchitis.
Sold by all druggists, 25 cents per box. Depot, 559 Broadway, cor. Spring st.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.
OFFICE OF
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS AND DEALERS
IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.
FEB. 15, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are promptly recognized and readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.
Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable public service—both to the holders of capital and to those great national works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special satisfaction the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic Coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire railroad system and water transportation of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe, on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, on the other.
THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA magnifies it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.
Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and
Render it the most Important and Substantial Railroad Enterprise now in Progress in this Country.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and co-operation of prominent capitalists and railroad men of this City, of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, together with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, insures an energetic, honorable, and successful management.
The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 227 miles; and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio River, at or near the mouth of the Big Sandy River, 150 miles above Cincinnati and 350 miles below Pittsburg.
Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the
Chesapeake and Ohio with the Entire Railroad Systems of the West and Southwest, nd with the Pacific Railroad.

Its valuable franchise and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country.
And there Exists a Present Value, in Completed Road and Work done, Equal to the Entire Amount of the Mortgage.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.
The Bonds are in denominations of
$1,000, $500 and $100,
They will be issued as Coupon Bonds, payable to bearer, and may be held in that form; or,
The Bond may be registered in the name of the owner, with the coupons remaining payable to bearer attached, the principal being then transferable only on the books of the Company, unless resigned to bearer; or,
The coupons may be detached and canceled, the Bond made a PERMANENT REGISTERED BOND, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.
The three classes OF BONDS will be known respectively as:
1. **"Coupon Bonds payable to Bearer,"**
2. **Registered Bonds with Coupons attached,"**
3. **"Registered Bonds with Coupons detached,"**
and should be so designated by correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.
They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15th, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from Nov. 1st, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
The Interest is payable in May and November, that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.
The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and other property and appurtenances connected therewith.
A Sinking Fund of $100,000.
PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.
The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.
Of the remaining $13,000,000 a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the Road to the Ohio River, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.
The present price is 90 and accrued interest.
A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both of this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.
Very respectfully,
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS.
P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.
☞ **We buy and sell Government Bonds, and receive the accounts of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances.**

Financial & Commercial.

INCOME TAX EXEMPTIONS.

ONE of the clauses of the law, enacted June 30th, 1864, which levies a tax on incomes reads as follows:

"In estimating deductions from income, as aforesaid, when any person rents buildings, lands, or other property, or hires labor to cultivate land, or do conduct any other business from which such income is actually derived, or pays *interest upon any actual incumbrance* thereon, the amount actually paid for such rent, labor, or *interest* shall be *deducted*."

This law was modified by another act of Congress, passed March 3d, 1867, making the deduction of *interest general*, and applicable to all persons who pay *interest*, without reference to the question as to *what* the interest is paid for—whether it be on money borrowed and invested in business from which an income arises, or on a bond and mortgage on real estate. The evident object of Congress was to liberalize this exceedingly unpopular law, and avoid the injustice of levying the income tax *twice* on the same money. The uniform practice, until recently, has been to allow a deduction for interest paid on *bonds and mortgages*, just as if the same amount had been paid for rent, or for hired labor to cultivate land from which an income is derived. Mr. Delano, however, now decides—as we think, without authority of law—that the taxpayer is entitled to no deduction for the interest paid on a bond and mortgage on a house or homestead, though he would be if he *rented* the same house or homestead. Let us see how this ruling of the Commissioner practically works.

Mr. A buys a house or homestead of Mr. B, paying a part of the purchase money, and mortgaging the property for $5,000, on which he pays to Mr. B $350 as the annual interest. Mr. B in his income returns includes this $350 and pays to the Government 5 per cent. tax. The same money, by not being deducted from the income of Mr. A, is included in the amount on which he pays a tax of 5 per cent., and thus the Government levies a tax *twice*, or at the rate of 10 per cent. on precisely the same money. Both parties pay the tax—the one on the interest on the debt which he owes, and the other on the interest which he receives. If, however, Mr. A had simply *rented* the house, instead of buying it of Mr. B, then the former would have been entitled to a deduction to the amount of the rental paid, and the latter would have included this rental in his sources of income and paid his tax thereon. Whether, then, a man rents a house or buys it and places a mortgage on it determines the question, according to this ruling of the Commissioner, whether the Government will impose *two* tax levies or *one*. This is making a bad law worse than it is in itself.

The present year, we trust, is to be the last of this inquisitorial war tax. If Congress will simply let the law alone, it will repeal itself by its own limitation. It dies with this year, unless there be a positive act prolonging its life. What the people want is not a reduction of the tax, but an utter and absolute *cessation* of the whole thing. Such is the loud and earnest demand of public sentiment, and Congress will do a very unwise thing if it fails to comply with it.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE remember distinctly when the first movement was made to establish the Home (Fire) Insurance Company of this city. We remember the time and place of the first small meeting gathered to consider the matter in a very small counting-room on Broadway, near Wall street. We remember all the particulars in regard to the selection of the honored names who have since acted as officers and directors of this noble institution. We remember that at the date of its organization $500,000 was considered an enormous capital to invest in a fire insurance company. We remember that every dollar of this *then* large capital stock was promptly taken at the first meeting of the friends of the enterprise. (We won't give the exact date of the foregoing events, for it might make it certain that the writer is now *over* 26 years of age.) We don't remember, however, that, when said Home Insurance Company was first organized, its most enthusiastic friends ever dreamed that its capital would ever be increased to $3,000,000. We don't remember that anybody was crazy enough to believe that the company would ever in any single year receive $2,500,000 in premiums. We don't remember that any lunatic among its officers and directors ever asserted or predicted that this institution would ever have over 1,200 agents in the field in all parts of the nation, and also have an agency in Europe to attend to its enormous and rapidly-increasing business. We don't remember a great many other important things in the past, so occupied have we always been with the *present*. And it is our *present* pleasure to notice this company as one of the grandest and noblest corporations which honor this great metropolis.

The Home Insurance Company has made its mark in every city and important village in the country. It is known as one of the soundest, safest, most reliable, and best managed institutions in America. It always deals promptly and liberally with its immense constituency. It has method and order in all its affairs. It is not scared when big losses occur, and is not puffed up when it sails smoothly in unbroken prosperity, or looks calmly into its ponderous vaults to verify its records of nearly five millions of assets. It has a good name among similar institutions, and is not jealous of their prosperity. It believes that the world is big enough for all to prosper and live together in peace.

Corporations are said to have no souls. The Home has one, and a big one too. It has soul enough to look after the health, comfort, and happiness of its officers and immense number of employés connected with its central office in this city. It has soul enough to be liberal without being unduly extravagant in all the appointments and arrangements of its offices, committee-rooms, and other apartments in the spacious building which it occupies. It had soul enough, patriotism enough, and principle enough to furnish by subscription a million of dollars to help save the country from wicked hands in its darkest hour of peril. But we have said thus, *voluntarily*, more than we intended, but not more than the facts will justify. Great and good institutions are and should be the pride and glory of every country, and we have selected the Home Fire Insurance Company of this city as one distinctively placed by its own record and merits in the very front rank of similar corporations. *Vive la* Home Insurance Company.

MONEY MARKET.

THE action of Congress in relation to the currency is decidedly conservative and commendable. If any correct inference can be drawn from what it has done, and left undone, it is reasonably sure that nothing will be done either toward contraction or expansion; and that is just what the country particularly desires. It may be in a good measure owing to a condition of this kind which makes money so easy and the ruling rates of interest so low. There probably never was a time when the proportion of cash business was so great as it is now. But this could not be the case if there were any scarcity of the circulating medium. The small amount of business paper which is offered for sale in Wall Street is the best proof that could be furnished of the high condition of mercantile credit. The banks discount all the good paper that is offered to them by their depositors; and what slops over into the hands of notice brokers is small in amount, but readily disposed of at 7 to 9 per cent. for double names and 9 to 12 for single names. The same kind of paper which used to be discounted at the brokers' offices ten years ago at 1¼ per cent. a month now finds purchasers at 7 to 8. And there are fewer failures now than there used to be in those "good old times" of specie payments, when our state banks found it convenient to suspend payment whenever there came a crisis in commercial credits.

The last bank statement, though exhibiting an increase of loans, a loss of specie, and a decrease of legal-tenders, was still a very good one, and showed our banks to have over $24,000,000 in their vaults in excess of the reserve required by law. The following were the figures compared with the statement of the week previous:

	March 12.	*March 19.*
Loans	$336,140,693	$337,083,692
Specie	23,293,135	23,011,247
Circulation	21,295,795	21,010,560
Deposits	239,831,225	238,116,831
Legal tenders	53,282,264	52,774,493

The changes in each item are in detail as follows:

Increase in loans	$1,362,999
Decrease in specie	1,344,388
Decrease in circulation	139,176
Decrease in deposits	1,814,394
Decrease in legal tenders	507,771

The banks still find it difficult to employ all their funds to advantage, and call loans to the brokers are made on miscellaneous securities at 4 to 6 per cent., the average transactions being at 5 per cent., while loans on U. S. bonds are made at 4 per cent.

There is a small though steady outflow of circulation from the Wall Street banks to the South and West, and to the near country banks, as the spring business opens; but, unless there should be one of those rascally combinations, to which some of our banks have at times lent their funds, for locking up greenbacks for the express purpose of creating an artificial stringency in money, there is very little chance of a pressure in the money market this spring.

But there is an active, powerful, and unscrupulous "bear" clique in Broad Street, who are "short" of stocks and will stick at nothing to create a panic, and enable them to buy in the stocks of which they are "short" at lower prices.

At present the look of the finances is decidedly unfavorable to the "bears." The great lines of railroads, with the single exception of the Chicago and Northwestern, show large gains over their last year's earnings. Here is a list, for example, of fifteen roads whose earnings for the month of February show a large gain over the same month in 1869.

	1870.	1869.
Chicago and Alton	$221,895	$135,096
Chicago and Northwestern	870,750	1,020,464
Chicago and Rock Island	284,309	219,141
Cleve., Col., Cin., and Indianapolis	190,000	160,000
Cleveland and Pittsburg	153,164	135,159
Illinois Central	675,294	534,581
Lake Shore and Mich. Southern	1,066,951	880,551
Marietta and Cincinnati	98,275	91,000
Michigan Central	329,197	291,626
Milwaukee and St. Paul	382,853	330,273
North Missouri	126,597	84,067
Ohio and Mississippi	216,534	210,000
Pacific of Missouri	251,016	272,202
St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute	158,788	127,487
Toledo, Wabash, and Western	240,394	240,394
Total	$5,445,116	$4,835,176

But this exhibit falls short of the truth; for it does not give the diminished expenses of these roads consequent upon the fall in prices and the extremely mild weather of the past season. It is said that the New York Central saved a full million of dollars in running expenses the past winter from the absence of snow which ordinarily obstructs its traffic in December, January, and February.

But the Broad Street "bears" have great strength and great confidence. The foremost among them, Rufus Hatch, is said to be the leader in the opposition to Chicago and Northwestern; and they may succeed in breaking down the market after it has taken another upward turn.

Gold has apparently found a resting-place for the present in the neighborhood of 112, from which it varies up and down about ¼ per cent.; and if it can be kept at that point for the next sixty days it will be of incalculable advantage to the business interests of the country. Cotton, too, appears to have arrived at a point of greater stability than it has known since the outbreak of the war, and it will probably not vary much until something definite can be known as to the probable amount of this year's crop.

The chief object of uneasiness at present among financiers and bankers is the Funding bill; and until the fate of that measure in the House of Representatives can be known our great money institutions will be compelled to act with great caution in the employment of their funds. From present appearances there seems to be little danger of the passage of the bill as it came from the Senate, and no idea can be formed of the amended condition in which it will be sent back by the House.

At the recent meeting of the directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company the proposals for construction were examined and contracts awarded to the lowest responsible bidders for the greater part of the work on the line between White Sulphur Springs and the Ohio River. Nearly 7,000 men will there by be at once placed upon the line, and in all probability the section of seventy-five miles between the Kanawha coal-fields and the Ohio River will be completed within the year. The work has been let at figures very satisfactory to the company, and much below the original estimate of the chief engineers. The secretary of the company also reports that the floating debt of the road, nearly $1,000,000, has been paid off; the interest of the state in the Blue Ridge Tunnel, $1,800,000, has also been provided for by the purchase of Virginia bonds. The financial prospects of this company are altogether flattering; and the subscriptions to the loan in the hands of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the financial agents, are so encouraging as to justify the most energetic prosecution of the work.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

We take pleasure in referring to the advertisement of Mr. A. Nicolay, one of our oldest and most successful brokers. He offers city and county bonds of a high order at low figures.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

Two causes have operated with powerful effect in preventing a further decline of prices in every description of dry goods. One of these has been the check in the fall of gold, and the other the rise in the price of cotton, equal to about 1½ cts. a pound. The market had been yielding all the week, and marking down had been going on with a good deal of vigor; but on Friday a change took place. The decline stopped, a good many Western customers who had been waiting for the bottom to be reached commenced buying, and a marked reaction took place. Prices stiffened up on Saturday, and on Monday the week opened on a more cheerful state of affairs. It will not do for the Western buyers to delay their purchases much longer, or they will run the risk of losing their spring business. The city is full of customers, and all that is need to make a very lively trade is the feeling that gold has touched its lowest point for the present and that cotton is not going into a rapid decline.

The transactions in brown sheetings and shirtings have been on restricted scale, notwithstanding a general marking down of prices, on standard makes 1 to 1½ cts. per yard. As the market is not overstocked, the low prices at present ruling will doubtless induce heavier purchases. For standard fabrics, Laurel D, Appleton A, Amoskeag A, and Indian Head are each quoted at 15 cents, Mystic River at 14½ cts., 4-4 Warren A 14 cts., 4-4 Harrisburg R 13½ cts., 4-4 Blue Ridge 12 cts., 30-inch do. L 11½ cts.

In bleached shirtings and sheetings there is an absence of activity even at the latest reduction of prices, and holders show some anxiety to put off their stock. New York Mills command 24 cts.; Wamsutta 21½ cts. for 4-4, 26 for 9-8, 29 for 5-4; Palmer River 14 cts., less 4 per cent.; Howe Manufacturing Company 15½ cts., less 5 per cent.; 4-4 Warren Manufacturing Company 13 cts.; 4-4 Lonsdale 17 cts.

Printing cloths have been heavy at 6⅞ to 7 cts. in the early part of the last week; but toward the close the quotations at Fall River were 7 to 7¼ cts. for 64 standard in the gray.

There has been so much unsteadiness in prints, and the market has been so unsettled by the attempts of leading jobbers to control trade, that it is difficult to give exact quotations. The agents of the Sprague prints, after marking down their prices 1 ct., marked them up again ½ ct., and a still further rise has been anticipated. American Print Works' medium and light fancy are quoted 12 cts., regular; Merrimacks light D fancy, 13 cts., W fancy 13½ cts., chintz 14 cts.; Sprague's new light fancy 10½ cts., less 4 per cent., 30 days; Richmond's fancy 11 cts.

Cotton drills are in limited demand. Sales mostly for home consumption. Prices nominal. Boot 16 cts., Amoskeag 16 cts., Stark standards 16 cts., Stark H 14 cts., Laconia 10½ cts. for brown.

Cotton bags, except for the best makes, are very dull, and prices are not firmly maintained.

Corset jeans are in less demand than usual at this season. Prices have been reduced, but without stimulating purchases. Indian Orchards are quoted at 13 cts., Laconia 14½ cts., Hamilton 12½ cts.

Rolled jaconets sell moderately at quotations, but the demand is less than usual. Sisters and Masonville each 10 cts. for plain, and 11 cts. for high colors. White Rock 10½ cts., regular.

Cambrics are mostly languid, the inferior grades being very dull. Union assorted 10 cts., Clinton 9½ cts., Amoskeag 9 cts.

Silesias are slow of sale. The demand is restricted mostly to small lots. Ward Mills 15 cts., Social K 20 cts., Blackburn's assorted 16 cts.

Apron checks are dull and prices are barely sustained. York shirting checks are 22½ cts.; Minnehaha 25 cts.; real Caledonia 27½ cts. for No. 50, 25 cts. for No. 20.

Stripes and ticks are moderately active for the best qualities, but the low grades are dull and prices yielding. Hamilton stripes are held by agents at 23 cts., do. for awnings 26½ cts.; Glasgow 17 cts. for 6x3, 19 cts. for 3x3. Ticks are more firmly held. Uncasville, 30-inch, 19 cts.; Union Pacific 10½ cts. 4-4; Conestoga ticks, extra, 30 cts.

Denims and cottonades are in fair demand. Amoskeag denims at 30 cts.; York do., 30 cts.; Lewiston, brown do., 25 cts.; Pearl River do., 29 cts. Cottonades are without material change. They are dull at the quoted prices. York and Everett light, each, 29½ cts.; N. Y. Mills, double and twist, 45 cts.; York twilled, nankin, 25 cts.; do., check, 23½ cts.

Ginghams are not in as good demand as they were; prices are less firm. Caledonia Mills 14 cts., Everett 17 cts., Bates 17 cts., Glasgow 15 cts.

Printed lawns and percales are in very good supply, and the new styles are satisfactory to the trade and attractive. Since the recent revisions of prices the lower rates have caused increased sales, but the demand is not active for the season.

Muslin de laines are selling moderately. Prices rule very low and the new styles are unusually attractive, but sales are on a limited scale.

Woolens are generally dull, and the transactions in the various fabrics are by no means lively. The finer grades of cloths are in moderate demand, but there is very little sale for the inferior grades. Coiton warp cloths sell at $1 90 for No. 1, $1 80 for No. 2.

Doeskins are exceedingly languid, and sales are so limited that an attempt to stimulate purchases would necessarily lead to a reduction of prices.

Cassimeres, except for new styles adapted to the season, sell slowly. Prices are barely steady, but the medium and low grades are dull and declining.

Satinets of the best grades are in fair demand, but there is very little doing in the inferior qualities. Tip-top are quoted at 90 cts. for No. 1, 85 cts. for No. 2.

Kentucky jeans of the best make are in moderate demand, but prices are irregular and lacking in firmness.

Carpets are in large supply, and the sales are comparatively very small for the season. Prices are lower. Hartford Company's medium superfine $1, for superfine $1 12½, for imperial 3-ply $1 42½. Lowell Company's ingrain are $1, two months, for superfine.

American linens are dull and without change in quotation.

Foreign goods have been in more active demand since gold has advanced, and the indications are favorable to a good spring business. Dress goods have sold more freely, and millinery articles are meeting with active purchasers at prices satisfactory to the importer. The auction rooms have been well attended, and the sales of dress goods have been on a large scale. Importations have fallen off considerably within the post fortnight; but the market is well supplied with seasonable goods, though not by any means overstocked.

We copy the following from an evening cotemporary:

"Mercantile trade has been affected during the past week by the decline in gold, and values have undergone a shrinkage; although the decline generally has not been very marked. The fall in prices, however, has had the beneficial result of stimulating trade, and the amount of merchandise distributed from this point during the week is larger than for any previous week since the opening of the year. Buyers generally, who have been delaying their purchases in consequence of the declining tendency of gold and cotton, have taken hold more [illegible] as a natural consequence, business is steadily on the increase. The spring trade has now fairly opened. The principal interest has centered in the department of dry goods, where the 'drives' in goods recently offered by the leading firms have had a tendency to stimulate trade. Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. have led the market in the matter of bargains in prints, plain domestic cotton fabrics, foreign dress goods, and other articles. The great 'drives' offered by this firm have attracted to their wholesale warehouse an immense concourse of buyers, and a large trade has been the result. The expediency of Mr. Stewart's programme was doubted at the start; but the decline in gold and cotton since has shown the wisdom of his course. Other firms have feebly imitated the action of Mr. Stewart; but their offerings have not been so well attended nor their sales so large. It is a remarkable feature of the trade thus far that the business has been concentrated chiefly in the hands of the prominent jobbers. The commission merchants and importers, especially the latter, have been slow to make concessions, and have attempted to ignore the 'drives' offered by the leading jobbers. These 'drives,' however, in connection with the decline in gold and cotton, have had their effect, and prices are generally lower."

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

[A Table of Quotations will be found in another column.]

BREADSTUFFS.—A fair degree of activity may be noted in our market for Western and State Flour the past week. The business has been, in part, for export, but chiefly of a local character. In prices, however, we note a gradual decline, owing to less favorable news from Europe, more liberal arrivals, some advance in freights, and less firmness in gold. We have had much irregularity in the sales, particularly the medium grades. We do not remember a season for many years in the assortment of Flour was so desirable at this season of the year as now. As it regards prices, there was scarcely any, and in most cases they are selling at a loss to the miller. We have had no inquiry for the finer grades, and there is an absence of any speculative feeling. A considerable portion of the low grades of Western Extra on the market is ground, and it appears to us it should be so branded, because this mixed description will sound Flour is often sold at corresponding prices. Hence a more rigid inspection is desirable. At the close the tendency of prices is downward and trade dull. In southern the trade has been fair, but prices have declined and have been irregular. Rye Flour, too, has declined. Corn Meal is [illegible]. The Wheat market has been in a very dissatisfactory condition, prices have fluctuated, and the ruling feature of the trade is dull. Advices from Europe have been less favorable, shippers' limits have been reduced, and all the markets have fluctuated. Red Winter has advanced, all of which have had a depressing influence and caused great anxiety to sell. Ordinary Spring Wheat have largely declined, the stock of which is large. Amber Winter has been held comparatively firm, but has ruled very quiet. Choice White has attracted more notice, and has sold slowly, even at a considerable decline—our millers being for the present well supplied. The local and country demand has been unusually good the past fortnight. At the close the tendency of prices is downward. Barley has ruled dull under liberal offerings, prices have declined and close heavy. Barley Malt, too, has been dull, prices declined, and there are more sellers than buyers. Rye has been dull and prices are nominal. Oats have been more active, and at times the market somewhat excited. Prices advanced, though we have had considerable irregularity. The demand has been fair for consumption. At the close, however, there is a tame feeling, with indications of a decline. Corn has been better demand for the trade and the East. Prices have fluctuated and declined, closing dull and lame.

BROOM CORN AND BROOMS.—The inquiry is light for Corn, and the market is heavy at 12@16 cts. for Common. Of Choice the supply is ample, largely in excess of the demand. Brooms are quiet at $4 50@5 per dozen.

COAL.—A fine supply of Domestic, and the market is heavy at $6@8 per ton. Foreign is less active, and prices are low and uncertain.

COFFEE.—The necessities of the jobbing trade has slightly increased the movement in Brazils; but there is still a cautious spirit on the part of buyers generally, and the market retains a quiet tone. Holders remain firm, and offer their very small stocks with moderation. Rio ranges about as near steady. We quote Rio coin as follows: Fair, in lots, 19@19½ cts. for Fair to Good cargoes; do., duty paid, 14@14½ cts.; Java, 20@22 cts.; Maracaibo, 19@19½ cts.; Laguayra, 17@17½ cts.; and Ceylon, 17@19½ cts.

COTTON.—The rather firmer tone noted at the close of our last report has gradually increased, and prices generally show a very decided recovery from the lowest point. The demand has been fairly divided between domestic spinners and exporters; the latter, unable to find stocks on the spot, having quite freely from parcels in transit. In fact, the reduced supply here and broken assortment has greatly augmented the advance; and frequently, to gain control of even running lots, spinners have paid confidently above the current market rates. For future delivery values have also greatly improved on a strong demand from Europe to cover, favorable foreign advices, and reduced [illegible]. The sales of the week have been 20,000 bales, of which 5,000 were on the spot and to arrive, 2,000 for April, 23¼ cts. for May, and 22@23¼ cts. for June, on basis of Low Middling, with a slight reactionary feeling current. The general market closes very dull at 23¼ cts. for Middling Uplands, and 23¾ cts. for Low Middling.

GUANO.—A fair inquiry for Peruvian at $72 gold and $69@$71 per ton currency.

FLAX.—A moderate demand for Domestic at 12@17 cts. Now is unchanged and very quiet.

HAY.—The demand is good for Shipping, and the market is firm at 85@$1, and at retail at 01 10@01 25 per 100 lbs.

MOLASSES.—Foreign almost totally neglected, the already immense stock constantly receiving additions and the market heavy for all grades. We quote nominally at about 34@39 cts. for Old Cuba; 38@42 cts. for New Clayed do.; 40@45 cts. for New Muscovado; 50@55 cts. for Porto Rico. New Orleans is dull but steady on prime stock. Prices range at 55@60 cts., cash.

PROVISIONS.—For the period under review the market for Hog products has been rather dull and without features of striking interest. The call for shipping and consumptive purposes has, if any thing fallen off, while speculators have lacked a stimulus for free operations and at times values on some of the leading articles were little better than nominal. For Mess Pork in a wholesale way the outlet was small; though, in view of the supposed wants of speculators, most of the available lots were held with confidence and at full figures. In a jobbing way trade has been moderate. Prime Mess sold a little over $19, but at low rates. At the close the market is generally uncertain, with a light business doing at $20@$20 50 for Thin Mess, $20@$20 12½ for Mess, and $22@$22 12½ for Prime Mess. For future delivery very few contracts were made, and prices have scarcely varied since our last, the latest sales being at $20 for Mess, for March, for April and May, and $19 50 for Mess, for June. Beef attracts a share of attention from jobbers and values sustained, closing at $10@$14 for Plain Mess and $15@$17 for Extra Mess. Theron Beef has been quite active, but on easy terms for the buyer. We quote at $24@$27 for Prime Mess and $27@$30 for India Mess. Beef Hams steady and fairly active at $22@$23 for Southern and $31@$33 for Western. Cut Meats have continued in good demand, and prices for desirable stock remain firm at 10½@11¾ cts. for Dry Salted and Pickled Shoulders, and 14½@15 cts. for Pickled Hams. Bacon has had a fair enquiry, some extent in small lots, closing at 12¾ cts. for Cumberland and 13¼@13¾ cts. for Short Rib. Lard has met with some demand for contract use, and also from refiners; but there has been nothing like activity, and prices rather favored the buyer, closing with only a gradually steady tone at 13½@13¾ cts. for No. 1, 14@14¼ cts. for City, and 14¾ cts. for Western Steam. For future delivery there has been a quiet market, and figures are doubtful, though 14 cts. is the bid for any month except May, and for the latter only a few buyers at 14¾ cts.

RICE.—Holders have continued to offer the liberal supplies of Domestic with freedom, and have further reduced prices, inducing some increase of the demand, though the market closes weak. We quote at 5¾@6 cts. for Common to Prime; 6¾@6¾ cts. for Choice and Fancy; Foreign 5¾@5¾ cts., gold, in bond.

SEEDS.—A better demand for Clover Seed at 12¾@13¾ cts. Timothy Seed is less plenty and dull at higher. Sales at $3 50@5 75 per bushel. Rough Flax Seed is selling at $2 15@$2 25 per bushel.

STEARINE.—A moderate inquiry and prices are lower, and the market closes tame. Sales of 100,000 pounds in tierces at 14 cts.

SUGARS.—Raws have at times